The Bombay Gazette,

PUBLISHED DAILY; AND CIRCULATED THROUGHOUT THE PRESIDENCY, BRITISH INDIA, & THE EAST.

No. 5,300, New Series.] BOMBAY: MONDAY, JUNE 16, 1862. [Annual Subscription in advance...Rs. 52 / Single Copy for Cash ....As. 4

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THE A 1 Ship CROWN POINT with immediate despatch for New York. For Freight or Passage apply to

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Bombay, 10th June 1862.

FOR KURRACHEE.

THE Bombay Steam Navigation Company will despatch the Steamer TILLY, for Kurrachee, on the 18th inst. at 5 o'clock P. M. For Passage, Freight, and further particulars, apply &c. as above.

12th June 1862.

FOR KURRACHEE.

THE Calcutta and Burmah Steam Navigation Company, Limited, will despatch the Steam Ship GOVERNOR HIGGINSON, to Kurrachee, with mails and passengers, 12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail. For Freight, Passage, &c. apply to

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NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Ship *Dora*, H. Rose, Master, from Liverpool, are hereby requested to send off boats for their respective goods as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed at the expense and risk of the concerned.

The Captain will not be responsible for the condition of any packages after they have once left the ship's side. [illegible] orders accompanied by Bills of Lading [illegible] sent to us for countersignature.

J. P. CORNFORTH,
Agents for Captain Rose.

NOTICE.

[illegible]S. C. STEPHENS have on Commission [illegible], a pair of stylish Bay Arab HORSES, [illegible] sound, and standing 15 hands high. To be seen [illegible] hour's notice.

NOTICE.

[illegible] every persons and person having any claim [illegible] or being indebted to the estate of Framjee Dhondee, late of Bombay Parsee inhabi[illegible]d, who traded in Bombay in his own name [illegible] under the style and firm of Eduljee Framjee & Co., are requested to send in such claims and to pay the amount of their debts to the undersigned within 14 days from this day. Bombay, 5th June 1862.

EDULJEE FRAMJEE DHONDEE,
Administrator of the Estate and effects of the abovenamed deceased.

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Artichokes	Rs.	2 0	per Tin.
Do. à la Barigoule	,,	2 8	,,
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Excellent Mess Beef and Pork, quiet new.
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Two hundred dozen neat, light Wooden Pails, tastily painted.
Also an Invoice of clear Deal Planks and Boards.
A small lot of American Rail Road Sleepers Burnetised.

JAMES REYNELL.

Bombay, Ice House, June 10th 1862.

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Naval and Military Uniforms 25 per cent. cheaper than any other Establishment.

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UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE, the undersigned will receive messages for Europe for transmission by the Bombay mail steamers to Jubal, thence by wire, up to 2 P. M. on the 12th and 27th of each month.

Messages to catch the Calcutta steamers at Galle received up to 4 P. M. on 15th and 30th of each month. Later dates are not safe.

For Telegraph forms, Tariff, list of towns in Europe with which there is communication, and general conditions, apply at the Office.

THOMAS BLACK,
Supdt. P. & O. S. N. Co.,
Agent Telegraph to India Company.

NOTICE.

DR. J. N. McDOUGALL, Surgeon, has commenced practice and can be consulted on any branch of his profession after eleven o'clock A. M.

Forbes Street, Fort. (Adjoining the premises occupied by Messrs. Peel, Cassels & Co.)

NOTICE.

TRAVELLING BETWEEN SHOLAPOOR AND HYDERABAD DECCAN OR SECUNDERABAD.

MAHOMED ALLY JAMADAR & SONS beg most respectfully to inform the Public, that they have established a Bullock Transit Train from Sholapore to Hyderabad Deccan or Secunderabad, for the conveyance of Passengers, Luggage, and Merchants' Goods from 1st May 1862, and request the patronage of the Public.

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PALE SHERRY, Green Seal......Rs. 22 per dozen.
Do. Red Seal ...... ,, 24 ,,

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CARBONELL'S PORT.
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MILNER & SON'S PATENT FIRE RESISTING SAFES.

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Bombay, 6th May 1861.

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Superior "St. Estèphe Claret," No. 1 and 2.
Burgundy Wine in quarts.
Do. do. in pints.
Leoville and Sauternes.
Champagne "Moët & Chandon."
Old Cognac, fine Champagne.
Superior Old Cognac.
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And a variety of Preserves with and without truffles.

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5, Forbes Street.

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LIST OF PRICES.

	Per Dozen.
Pale Sherry, White Seal, in 1 or 3 dozen cases	Rs. 20
Do. Do. Black	25
Do. Do. Yellow	29
Amontillado, Red	32
Port Black	28
Do. Pints	15
Claret Blue	20
Do. Leoville, Yellow	30
Do. Chateau Margaux, Red Seal	35
Champagne, Sparkling	36
Do. do. 1st quality	42
Sauterne	30
Moselle	30
Do. Sparkling	36
Rhenish	20
Pale Brandy	30
Do. Do. very fine	36
Gin, Old Tom	18
Geneva ...15 Flasks	28
Cherry Brandy, finest	36
Do. do. ,, Pints	18
Liqueurs of finest qualities.	

N. B.—Direct orders for Wines in Wood or Bottle and all kinds of Spirits and Liquors, will be promptly executed.

11, Regent Street, London, Jan. 1, 1862.

WINES, SPIRITS, & BEER, PRICE LIST.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., confidently recommend a new Batch of Sherries and would beg to draw attention to their revised list of Wines, &c.

SHERRIES—		
Black Seal ......Amontillado	per dozen	Rs. 28
Bronze do. / White do. ......Good Dinner Wines	,,	,, 24
Brown do. / Yellow do.	,,	,, 22
MADERIA, very old	,,	42
PORT—		
Black Seal—Matured Fruity ...... Quarts	,,	,, 28
Do. Do. ...... Pints	,,	,, 15
Red Seal ...... Quarts	,,	,, 24
Do. Do. ...... Pints	,,	,, 13
CLARET—		
Chateux Margaux	,,	,, 84
Leoville	,,	,, 28
St. Julien	,,	,, 22
Medoc	,,	,, 16
CHAMPAGNE—		
Superior quality...A. DePaul......Quarts	,,	,, 40
Do. ...A. DePaul......Pints	,,	,, 21
Do. ...J. C. Morizot......Quarts	,,	,, 36
Do. ... do. ......Pints	,,	,, 19
HOCK—		
Sparkling and Still { Dembar & Jordan / Coblentz Rhine... }	per dozen	Rs. 38
MOSELLE do. do.		
CRABBIE'S GINGER WINE	,,	,, 21
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SPIRITS—		
Brandies Rs. 18, 24, 30, 36	,,	
do. ...Julies Robins (30 years old)	,,	,, 50
Rum ......Fine old Jamaica	,,	,, 20
Gin—Old Tom...Booth, London	,,	,,
Do. ......Hollands in cases	,,	,,
WHISKEY ......Glenlivat, Crabbie	,,	,, 21

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Allopp's and Bass' Ale and Beer, English and Country bottled, just to hand in excellent condition.

GUINNESS, Dublin. BARCLAY and PERKINS, London, and TENNENTS' Stout and Porter, Pints and Quarts.

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NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received from professional men at the Office of the Executive Engineer, Poona and Kirkee, on MONDAY, the 23rd Instant, for the execution, by Contract, of the undermentioned Buildings at Poona.

Plans, Specifications, and Schedules of Quantities of Works of the Buildings can be seen at the Office, and other particulars may be learnt on application to the Executive Engineer P. & K.:—

1. Contracting Quarters for School-master, Artillery Lines, Kirkee.
2. Additions and alterations to the Water-Rooms of the Hospital at Kirkee.
3. Constructing 4 Lower-storied Barracks at Kirkee.
4. Do. Two Gun Sheds at Kirkee.
5. Do. Wooden Railings to the Radial Wards of the new Jail at Poona.

G. CLOSE, Captain,
Executive Engineer, P. & K.

Ex. Engineer's Office, Poona, 10th June 1862.

TENDERS FOR PROVISIONS.

TENDERS for the supply of Provisions to the Crews of the steamers as well as for Oil, Firewood and Water, for one year, will be received by the Manager of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company up to Tuesday next, the 17th instant.

Conditions and further particulars can be ascertained on application at the Company's Office.

L. C. de MENEZES,
Manager B. S. N. Co.

P. GRANT AND SON.

ARMY AND HUNTING SADDLERS
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(Late W. Tapp's Saddlery Establishment)
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Do. Do. full calf	28	0
Do. Lalla Rookh illd. full crimson morocco	30	0
Do. Irish Melodies profusely illd. full bound green morocco	35	0
Do. Poetical Works another edition, full bound crimson morocco	21	0
SPENCER'S POETICAL WORKS full bd. blue calf	17	0
DRYDEN Do. full bd. blue calf	16	0
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TENNYSON'S POEMS illd. full bound blue mo.	24	0
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LONGFELLOW'S POETICAL WORKS Illd. full bound green mor	24	0
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TRAIN ALTERATIONS ON MONDAY, JUNE 16TH 1862.

THE Public are respectfully informed that in consequence of the additional time required at the Ghauts and the discontinuance of the running of Night Trains on the Concan Line during the Monsoon, the following alterations will be made in the working of the Trains on and after MONDAY, the 16th June, 1862, until further notice:—

The Train that has hitherto left Bombay at 9-0 A. M., for Campoolee and Poona, will be altered to leave Bombay at 8-30 A. M., calling at intermediate Stations and arriving at Campoolee half an hour earlier. From Khundalla, the starting time will be 4-0 P. M., as heretofore.

The Train from Bombay at 5-25 P. M. will stop at the Dadur Station instead of the 5-35 P. M. Tannah Train stopping at that Station.

The Train that has hitherto left Bombay at 8-0 P. M. for Campoolee, Poona, and Sholapoor, Kussara and Chalesgaum, will be altered to leave Bombay at 3-0 P. M. arriving at Campoolee at 6-45 P. M., and at Kussara at 9-0 P. M. The corresponding Train from Khundalla will leave at 10-15 P. M., arriving in Poona at 0-35 A. M. Instead of this Train running through to Sholapoor as heretofore, another Train will leave Khundalla at 7-0 A. M., calling at Poona at 10-0 A. M., and arriving at Sholapoor at 7-25 P. M.

The corresponding Train from Egutpoora for Chalesgaum will leave at 5-30 A. M., as heretofore.

The Train that has hitherto left Khundalla at 9-10 A. M. for Poona only will be discontinued.

The Train that has hitherto left Sholapoor at 12-15 P. M., Poona at 9-30 P. M., and Campoolee at 3-15 A. M., will be altered to leave Sholapoor at 3-30 P. M., Poona at 0-35 A. M., and Campoolee at 6-0 A. M., arriving in Bombay at 10-0 A. M.

The Local Train that has hitherto left Tannah at 8-30 A. M. for Bombay will be discontinued, and instead of it, accommodation will be provided by a through Train leaving Tannah at 8-45 A. M., and arriving in Bombay at 10-0 A. M.

The Train that has hitherto left Poona at 9-25 A. M., will be altered to leave at 9-0 A. M., and the Train from Campoolee will leave at 2-30 P. M., as heretofore.

The local Train that has hitherto left Poona at 5-45 P. M., for Khundalla only, will be altered to leave Poona at 3-30 P. M.

The Train that has hitherto left Deolalee for Egutpoora and Bombay at 8-30 A. M., will be altered to leave at 8-0 A. M.

The Afternoon Train on SATURDAYS at 3-0 P. M. will be run on SATURDAY, the 14th instant; but the return Train from Campoolee will be the Daily Train leaving there at 6-0 A. M., calling at Narel at 6-55 P. M., and arriving in Bombay at 10 A. M. After SATURDAY, the 14th instant, the Extra Afternoon Train at 3-0 P. M., and the Return Train from Campoolee at 6-10 A. M. on MONDAYS will be discontinued, and instead of these Trains there will be the Daily Train from Bombay at 3-0 P. M., and from Campoolee at 6-0 A. M.

W. COOPER,
Traffic Manager.

Traffic Manager's Office, Bombay Terminus,
13th June 1862.

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10 Instruments complete with all their appurtenances in strong black painted boxes. Cash for the whole set Rs. 900.

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EWART LATHAM & CO., Agents.
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Bombay June, 1862.

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Rent of Buildings may be insured to protect parties from loss, during reinstatement of property destroyed or damaged by Fire.

Losses by fire arising from Lightning made good.

Short period Insurances are granted on usual terms.

A liberal discount is allowed on Insurances effected for more than one year at a time.

Every information on the business of the Company can be obtained from the general Agents of the Company in Bombay. LAWRENCE & Co.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Chief Office.
73 and 74, King William Street, E.C.
Liverpool Office.
Water Street.
Capital, One Million,
(With power to increase.)
Board of Directors.

Chairman.—F. W. [illegible] of the National Discount Company, London.

Deputy Chairman.—Mr. Alderman Dakin, (Messrs. Dakin Brothers, London.)

Francis Braun, Esq., (Messrs. Blessig, Braun & Co., Liverpool.)

C. B. Colchester, Esq., (Messrs. Colchester & Woolner, London.)

J. H. R. De Castro, Esq., (Messrs. Carruthers De Castro & Co., Manchester and London.)

D. N. Giannacopulo, Esq., (Giannacopulo & Cochilani, Liverpool.)

Stephen Barker Guion, Esq., (Messrs. Guion & Co., Liverpool.

Mr. Alderman Hale, (Messrs. Warren S. Hale & Sons, London.)

Charles Joyce, Esq., (Messrs. Charles Joyce & Co., London.)

George Kendall, Esq., (Messrs. Kendall Brothers, Liverpool.)

J. H. Mackenzie, Esq., Beddington, Surrey, and the Temple, London.

John Edward Naylor, Esq., Merchant, Liverpool.

Lightly Simson, Esq., Chairman of the East Anglian Railway Company, London.

Thomas Stenhouse, Esq., Merchant, London.

General Manager.
W. P. Clirehugh, Esq.
Bankers.
The Bank of London. Union Bank of Liverpool.

INSURANCES AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE,
On every description of Property.
AT MODERATE PREMIUMS.
LOSSES PROMPTLY SETTLED, AND WITHOUT REFERENCE TO ENGLAND.
Agents for Bombay and Presidency.
Messrs. STENHOUSE & Co.

India Freehold Land Colonization, Trust, and Agency Association (Limited.)

Fully Incorporated under the Limited Liability Act. Capital £100,000 in 100,000 Shares of £1 each, with power to increase to £500,000.

Deposit on application, 5s. per Share. It is calculated that this deposit will be sufficient for the early operations of the Association, but no Call to exceed 5s. per Share, and at intervals of not less than three months.

Directors.

Francis Lascelles, Esq., Oak Hill Park, Hampstead (late Civil and Session Judge, India.)
Wm. Sowerby, Esq., C.E., F.G.S., managing director (late superintendent engineer, India).
William Whiteside, Esq., 7, Westbourne-terrace, W.
Major Frederick Ditmas (late Madras Engineers). Croydon.
A. Steedman, Esq., merchant, 17, Gracechurch street, E.C., and 6, Upper Park-road, Hampstead.
David Brown, Esq., 146, Leadenhall-street.

Bankers.

Messrs. Barnett, Hoare, Barnett, and Co., 62, Lombard street.
The Oriental Bank Corporation, in India.

Solicitor.

R. D. Hughes, Esq., 52, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

Brokers.

Messrs. Towgood and Strachan, 33, Thorgmorton-street.

Secretary.—E. J. Ray, Esq.

Offices.—2, New Broad-street, E.C.

Agents in India.

Bengal—M. A. Pillans, Esq., Calcutta.
Madras—Arthur Lascelles, Esq.
North-West Provinces—Major E. Fiott Ferris, Rampore.
Bombay—Messrs. Lawrence and Co.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

THE objects of this Association are:—

1. To purchase freehold lands in India, as now offered by Government for the first time, at an upset price of 5s. per acre for waste land, and 10s. for cleared lands.

2. To advance money on mortgage or otherwise, to assist parties in purchasing or in promoting the cultivation of estates.

3. To act as agents in India for capitalists and non-resident proprietors, in the investment of monies, collection of rents, or other trust and agency business.

The advantages which the Association presents are:—

1. The large profits accruing from the transactions in land, with a high rate of interest upon mortgages, and commissions on agency operations.

2. The additional interest derived on capital borrowed in on guaranteed debentures and lent out by the Association in this country.

3. The limitation of the liability of shareholders to the amount of the shares held.

The Scottish Australian Land Company, whose shares stand in the market at 40 per cent. premium, and have for many years divided 10 per cent to the Shareholders, is a prosperous example of a company formed on a similar basis, as is also the Agency Association, whose dividends are upwards of 117 per cent. per annum, and whose shares stand at 400 per cent. premium in the market; likewise the Canada Land Company, whose shares, with £32 10s. paid, are quoted at £105.

The Association may also extend its operations to Ceylon.

Arrangements will be made for the transfer of Shares and the payment of dividends in India as well as in England.

Prospectuses and forms of application for Shares may be had on application to the Agents for this Presidency.

LAWRENCE & Co.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Monday, 16th June 1862.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place	Terms.	Rates.
London (Credits)	6 months' sight...	2s. 05/16d. o ⅜d.
Do. Documents ...	Do. do. ...	2s. 07/16d. to ⅜d.
Do. Bank Rates ...	Do. do. ...	2s. 03/16d.
Calcutta	Sight	½ Prem.
Madras	30 days' sight......	Par.
China	60 do. do.	Rs. 220 to 221 per $100.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up.	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
	Rs.		
Bombay Bank	1,000	5 p. cent.	71 Prm. ex Div.
Madras Bank	1,000	2½ do.	34
Agra Bank	500	7 do.	84 do.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	100 per cent.
Commercial Bank	500	3 do.	12 do.
Mercantile Bank	250	5 do.	38½ do.
Central Bank of W. India	150	2½ do.	2½ Prem.
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, Consolidated Shares	218.3.0	2½ do.	Rs. 8 Dis.
Do. New Shares	87.4.4	2½ do.	Rs. 12 do.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway	1,000	2½ do.	Noml. [sh.
Hydraulic Press Company	4,000	350 p. sh.	Rs. 200 Dis. p.
Apollo Press Company ...	11,000	1,650 p. sh.	Rs. 21,400 p. sh.
Colaba Press Company ...	2,700	13 do.	Rs. 5,750 do.
Colaba Land Company ...	10,000	100 p. sh.	Rs. 13,000 do.
Elphinstone Land Company	5,100	200 p. sh.	Rs. 2,700 do.
Bombay Steam Navigation Company	500	32 do.	Rs. 375 dis.
Spinning and Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 do.	Rs. 500 dis.
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company	2,500	[p. Ann. 450 p. sh.	Rs. 100 Prem.
Do. New Shares	625	......	Rs. 25 dis.
Do. New Shares	625	......	Rs. 25 do.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	......	Nominal.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company ...	1500	......	Rs. 500 Dis.
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company	1,100	......	Rs. 500 do.
Manockjee Pitti's Spinning and Weaving Co.	550	......	Rs. 150 do.
Throstle Mill Company ...	4,000	......	300 Dis.
Bombay United Spinning Company	4,500	......	Nominal.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	Nominal.
,, Loan 1835-36	94½ to 94¾
,, Loan 1842-43	94½ to 94¾
,, Loan 1854-55	94½ to 94¾
New Five Per Cent. Loan	105¾ to 106
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan	113½ to ¾

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-6	
Bank of England Notes	Nominal.	
Spanish Dollars	Rs. 230	Nominal
Carolus	,, 250	do.
Mexican Dollars	,, 227	do.
German Crowns	,, 213½	do.
Five Franc Pieces	,, 205	
Bar Silver	,, 106-5/16	
Gold Leaf	,, 16-5	

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton) ready ...	£1 15s. 0d.
,, (Seeds)	£1 10s. 0d.
To London (Cotton) ready	£2 0s. 0d.
,, (Seeds)	£2 2s. 6d.
To Hull	£2 0s. 0d.
To China	No offers.
To Clyde	Do.

PRICES CURRENT (JUNE 14TH, 1862.)

COTTON at Colaba :		Per candy.
New Broach, ready	Rs.	218 to 220
New Surat	,,	222 to 225
New Dhollera, and Bhownugger	,,	225 to 230
New Oomravuttee	,,	212 to 215
New Compta	,,	213 to 214
New Dharwar Sawginned	,,	285 to 287
New Sarsee, and Nuggur	,,	208 to 210
New Veravul	,,	212 to 213
Khandeish	,,	195 to 200
New Porebunder	,,	215 to 216
New Accote	,,	222 to 224
New Mangalore	,,	215

OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,580 to 1,585.

SEEDS—Linseed, Candeish ... at Rs. 6-5 to 6-6 as. per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat ...... ,, 7-5 to 7-6 nominal.
Gingelly mixed (Black and White) .... ,, 32 to 33 nominal.
,, 25 to 26 nominal.
Nigger (Nominal) ... ,, 26 to 27

BANKS.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 [illegible] per annum.
Do. 6 [illegible]
Do. 12 [illegible]

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight [illegible]
Ditto at 4 ditto 1s. 11½d.
Ditto at 2 ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto at 3 [illegible]
[illegible] 1s. 11⅞d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities [illegible] per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale, [illegible] commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business .... 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays .... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Manager.

Bombay, 6th May 1862.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA IN 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter

HEAD OFFICE .... LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG and EDINBURGH.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £200,000 (TWENTY LAKS OF RUPEES.)

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, LIMITED, is authorised to draw on the undermentioned establishments :—

THE LONDON & WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK (IRELAND) (and Branches.)

THE BOMBAY BRANCH, makes advances on the pledge and deposit of Government Paper, and Loans are granted to Officers in the services on approved Security, and to Regiments for Regimental purposes.

The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange :—

On London at 6 months' sight .... 2s. 0d.
,, 4 months' sight .... 1s. 11⅞d.
,, 3 months' sight .... 1s. 11⅞d.
,, 2 months' sight .... 1s. 11¾d.
,, 1 month's sight .... 1s. 11½d.
,, On demand ....
On Scotland .... } 1s. 11⅞d.
On Ireland .... }
Circular Notes .... 1s. 11½d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hong-Kong, and Shanghai.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, Limited, or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made (*if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, in the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address the "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, Limited, Bombay,*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Kurrachee (Mr. R. H. W. Baker, Manager,) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

JOHN CARNEY,
Manager.

Bombay, 30th May 1862.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on Demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand ; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are :

On London at 6 months' sight	2s. 0d.	per Rupee.	
,, 4 do.	1s. 11⅞d.	o.	
,, 3 do.	1s. 11⅞d.	o.	
,, 2 do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.	
,, 1 do.	1s. 11½d.	o.	
,, on demand	1s. 11⅞d.	do.	
On Scotland do.	1s. 11⅞d.	do.	
On Ireland do.	1s. 11⅞d.	do.	
On Paris, at 3 days' sight	1s. 11½d.	do.	
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe	1s. 11½d.	do.	

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms :—

Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards .... 2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice ...... 3 ,, ,,
Do. do. 6 do. ...... 4 ,, ,,
Do. do. 12 do. ...... 5 ,, ,,

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail, free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, (*if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms :—

If to be remitted through the Corporation ......Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of .... ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody .... ¼ per cent.

Hours of business .... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday .... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 1st May 1862.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 months' sight ...... 2s. 0d. per Rupee.
,, 4 do. ...... 1s. 11⅞d. ,,
,, 3 do. ...... 1s. 11⅞d. ,,
,, 2 do. ...... 1s. 11¾d. ,,
,, 1 do. ...... 1s. 11½d. ,,
,, On demand ...... 1s. 11⅞d. ,,
On Scotland do. ...... 1s. 11⅞d. ,,
On Ireland do. ...... 1s. 11⅞d. ,,
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland, at 1 day's sight .... } 1s. 11½d. ,,

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts .... 2 per cent.
On Deposits payable on demand, subject to a commission of ¼ per cent. on amounts withdrawn 1 ,,
Deposits for 3 months .... 1 ,,
Do. do. 6 do. .... 5 ,,
Do. do. 12 do. .... 6 ,,

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 on Deposits over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms :

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold, on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ¼ per cent.

R. D. PEEBLES,
Acting Agent.

Bombay, 1st May 1862.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Head Office—No. 20, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid up Capital—£644,000.
London Bankers—The Bank of England.
[illegible]
[illegible] Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz :—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s. 0d. per Rupee.
4 Do. .... at 1s. 11½d. ,,
3 Do. .... at 1s. 11⅞d. ,,
2 Do. .... at 1s. 11¾d. ,,
1 Do. .... at 1s. 11½d. ,,
On demand (Head Office) ...... at 1s. 11⅞d. ,,

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows :—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 4 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 ,,
Do. 12 do. 6 ,,

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. ; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
Agent.

May 2nd, 1862.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding 50,000, repayable on demand. 2 per ct. per ann.
Fixed Deposits for 6 months .... 4 do. do.
Ditto Do. 12 do. .... 5 do. do.
No Cheques paid, or Cash received, under Rs. 20.

CASH CREDITS.

On Government Securities .... 5 per cent.
On other Securities .... 6 do.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight .... 2s. per Rupee
Ditto 3 ditto .... 1s. 11⅞d. do.
Ditto 2 ditto .... 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto 1 ditto .... 1s. 11⅞d. do.
Ditto on demand .... 1s. 11½d. do.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale [illegible] per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India ; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent. commission.

Hours of business .... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturdays .... 10 to 1 do.

ROBERT ANGUS,
Manager.

Bombay 30th May 1861.

SHIPPING.

BOMBAY.

Arrival.

DATE.	SHIP.	COMMANDER.	FROM
June 15	China (s)	Curling	......Suez 29 May and Aden 5 June.

Departures.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO.
June 14	Faize Allum	Stafford	......Siam & Singapore.
	Orissa (s)	Parish	......China, &c.
15	Delkeith	Flucker	......Liverpool.
	Themis	Rodgers	......Liverpool.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per ship *Faize Allum*, to Siam and Singapore.—47 natives.

Commenced Loading.

The ship *Alice*, for Calcutta, began to load on Saturday last.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, SATURDAY, 14TH JUNE 1862.

For London.

Burlington.—5 cases Furnitures and Utensils : 22 bales Corks, 2,058 gross, Volkart Brothers : 1 box Blackwood Furnitures : 1 box Bombay Work Boxes, D. H. Mackumjee.

Countess of Yarborough.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., W. Nicol and Co.

For Liverpool.

Levant.—5 bales Cotton, 17½ cwt., Dossabhoy Merwanjee and Co.

Barbora.—400 bundles Bhoysing Seed, 200 cwt., Jairam Visram.

Alma.—542 bundles Sursoo Seed, 271 cwt. ; 58 bundles Tokla 29 cwt., Jairam Visram.

Ajmeer.—250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., Leckie and Co.

Sherd.—80 bales Cotton, 280 cwt., P. and D. Framjee Cama and Co.

Edith Byrne.—33 bales Cotton, 115½ cwt. ; 33 bales Wool, 99 cwt., Mowjee Khimjee.

Zoboa.—41 bales Cotton, 143½ cwt., Mirchund Roopchund ; 1,000 bags Linseed, 500 cwt., S. Burstall and Co.

Floating Light.—50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Jowravermull Sewlall.

Viscount Canning.—140 bales Cotton, 490 cwt., Goculdass Tezpall.

For Calcutta.

Alice.—2 cases Europe Umbrellas, 16 doz., John Bennett and Co. ; 88 bales Colored Twists, Ritchie Steuart and Co.

STATIONS OF H. M.'s INDIAN NAVY.

450 Ajdaha, 20 (flag-ship), Frushard ... Bombay.
800 Assaye, 10 (paddle), Adams ... England.
204 Assyria, 6 (paddle), Forster ... ... Out of Commission.
946 Auckland, 6 (paddle), Drought ... Bombay.
Augusta, 6 (schooner) ... ... Bombay.
664 Berenice, 2 (paddle), Holt ... ... Bombay.
499 Chenaub, 2 (paddle), Walton .... River Indus.
420 Clive, 14 (sloop), Lloyd ... ... Bombay.
300 Clyde, 3 (screw gun-boat), Mitchison Bombay.
204 Comet, 2 (p. gun-boat), Collingwood River Euphrates.
182 Constance, 3 (schooner), Cookson ... Aden.
1026 Coromandel, 4 (screw), Batt ... ... Andaman Islands.
205 Cursetjee, (flat) Shaw ... ... River Indus.
1022 Dalhousie, (screw), Hopkins ... ... Bombay.
387 Elphinstone, 12 (sloop), Etheridge... Persian Gulf.
90 Emily, 2 (schooner), Evans ... ... Madras.
274 Ethersey, (flat), McLaren... ... River Indus.
225 Euphrates, (survey ship), William... Out of Commission.
495 Falkland, 12 (corvette), Fraser... ... Bombay.
1450 Ferooz, 13 (paddle), Trouson ... ... Bombay.
610 Frere, 2 (paddle), Marsh ... ... River Indus.
215 Goolanar, (paddle yacht), Nacoda ... Bombay.
20 Georgiana, J. B. Bewsher, 2 (tender) Persian Gulf.
610 Havelock, 2 (paddle), Davies ... ... River Indus.
300 Hugh Rose, (gun boat) Wood... ... Persian Gulf.
522 Indus, 2 (paddle), Tickle ... ... Neale.
499 Jhelum, 2 (paddle), Peck ... ... River Indus.
151 Keddywarry, (flat) ... ...Guard Vessel, Kurrachee.
Kotree, (flat), O'Brien ... ... River Indus.
700 Lady Canning, 2 (paddle), James ... Andaman Islands.
200 Lady Falkland, (paddle), Tarleton ... Bombay.
157 Mahi, 3 (schooner), Gardiner ... ... Aden.
167 Marie, (schooner) ... ... Bombay.
445 Napier, 2 (paddle), Stevenson... ... River Indus.
49 Nerbudda, (schooner), ... Kurrachee.
201 Nimrod, 2 (paddle), Linton ... ... River Indus.
610 Outram, (paddle), Neal ... ... River Indus.
335 Planet, 1 (paddle), Fletcher ... ... River Indus.
140 Pleiad, (screw), White........ ... Bombay.
1246 Prince Arthur, (screw), Walker ... Bombay.
800 Punjaub, 10, Feulerton ... ... England.
238 Ravee, (flat), Ridge Williams... ... River Indus.
335 Satellite, 1 (paddle), Harrison... ... River Indus.
960 Semiramis, 8 (paddle), Worsley ... Bombay.
610 Sir Henry Lawrence, 2 (paddle), Jones. River Indus.
40 Snake, 1 (paddle), Rogers ... ... Bombay Harbour.
258 Tigris, 5 (brigantine), Dyer ... ... Persian Gulf.
705 Victoria, 4 (paddle), Chitty ... ... Bombay.
1003 Zenobia, 9 (paddle), Cruttenden ... Aden.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c. l. signifies "common loading."]

FOR LONDON.

676 Burlington, Howes—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. May. 10)
393 Countess of Yarborough—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. May 29)
1488 Earl of Balcarras, Simonds—Remington & Co. (c. l. Mar 11)
1310 Istamboul, Douchar—Jehangir N. Wadia. (c. l. May 10)
788 Morayshire, Mathers—Leckie & Co. (c. l. April 16)
579 Victory, H. Stephens—Forbes & Co. (c. l. June 5)

TUTICORIN AND LONDON.

1114 Veteran, A. Duncan—Rennie, Scovell & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1163 Ajmeer, Asplet—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. May 26)
1070 Alma, Brough—Ewart Latham & Co. (c. l. May 13)
963 Ann Buckle, Tomlinson—W. & A. Graham & Co. (c. l. May 20)
1038 Arabian Marshall—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. May 20)
1227 Argonaut, White—Ritchie Stuart & Co. (c. l. April 17)
1493 Broughton Hall, Rennie—Coupland & Co. (c. l. April 22)
639 Barbora, Rice—Rennie, Scovell & Co. (c. l. April 22)
2153 Bates Family, Hogg—Edward Bates & Co. (c. l. May 16)
680 Campbell, Meikle—Killick, Nixon & Co. (c. l. May 26)
1244 Camperdown, Houston—Rennie, Scovell & Co (c. l. May 19)
1046 Chiddingfold, Cash—Martin Young & Co. (c. l. June 5)
666 Douglas Castle, Sleet—J. P. Cornforth & Co (c. l. May 17)
743 Edith Byrne, Anderson—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. May 15)
617 Euphrates, Gwynne—E. Bates & Co. (c. l. May 27)
1139 Floating Light, Starkie—Rennie Scovell & Co. (c. l. May 28)
1596 John Linn, Kavanagh—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. May 19)
801 Joshua, W. Bartle—Coupland & Co. (c. l. May 31)
1210 Levant, Foran—Ewart Latham & Co. (c. l. May 19)
2377 Morning Light, Gillies—S. Burstall & Co. (c. l. May 12)
1194 Monica, Will—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. l. May 5.)
938 Nell Gwyn, Clark—S. Burstall & Co. (c. l. May. 10)
821 Rising Sun, Mickinnon—M. N. Bhownugguria. (c. l. May 7)
1103 Royal Saxon, Brown—Dirom Hunter & Co. (c. l. May 20)
1285 Star of the South, Reimer—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. April 28)
773 Suard, Corwin—Killick, Nixon & Co. (c. l. May 12)
1138 Tornado, H. Amy—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. May 10)
839 Virginia, Davis—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. May 21)
750 Viscount Canning, Woodwin.—Wallace & Co (c. l. May 20)
1305 Zoboa, Morrison—S. Burstall & Co. (c. l. May 14)

FOR HULL.

999 Union, Skilling—Bramhall & Co. (c. l. June 13)

FOR FALMOUTH.

419 Victoria, Gibbs—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. May 22)

FOR MARSEILLES.

445 Paul Auguste, Messemecker—D. Carsetjee & Co (c l June 13)

FOR HONGKONG.

477 Good Success, Macgregor—Sir J. J. Sons & Co. (c. l. Apr. 12)

FOR SINGAPORE.

501 Bombay Merchant, Richard—Heerjee Arut.
1201 Futtay Moobarack—Cursondass Vezzisen (c. l. May 12)
442 Wallaboo Rashman Grant—S. M. S. A. Lutif (c. l. May 29)

FOR MANILA.

1149 Martin Luther, McCready—Graham & Co.

FOR MADRAS COAST.

830 Thames, Latham—W. & A. Graham & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

348 Alice, Colman—Remington & Co. (c. l. June 14)
400 Fort William, Castle. (c. l. May 13)
327 Prince of Wales, Nacoda—H. J. Abdulla. (c. l. May 12)

FOR MOZAMBIQUE.

74 Sullamattee, Nacoda—Sowjee Lalljee. (c. l. May [illegible])

FOR KURRACHEE.

[illegible]

495 Union, Jerrari—Dossabhoy Carsetjee. (c. l. May 13)

FOR NEW YORK.

1145 Crown Point, Knapp—J. Reynolds & Co. (c. l. June 5)

NOT FIXED.

885 Alarm, Gibson—Coupland & Co.
672 Ally, Shepherd—H. R. Cadoo.
307 Artemise, Nacoda—Cassum Natha.
559 Bombay Castle, (s) Wadge—C. M. S. N. Co.
559 Bussorah Merchant—Delange H. J. S. Deena.
209 Champion, Owen—Jewraj Sazen.
Carlew, Nacoda.
City of Poona, Nacoda.
2017 Commodore Perry, W. Williams—Dirom Hunter & Co.
510 Coringa (s), Gray—Fleming & Co.
854 Dora, Rose—J. P. Cornforth & Co.
1019 Earl of Clare, Wilson—R. Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy & Co.
609 Fazel Bhary, Nacoda—Hajee Ebhraum.
1154 Forest Rights, Thomson—Grey & Co.
609 Futty Allum, Profrang—Hajee Ebhram.
495 Harriet and Jesse, Desnou—Tar Mahomed & Co.
1000 Iskundershah, Mahomed.
1007 Istamboul, W. W. Pole—H. M. H. Sedick.
155 Keerata Roodeen, Nacoda—Dinshaw Bhicajee Khan.
511 Lady Frankland, Nacoda—Jairaz Fazel & Co.
729 Lady Raglan, Findlate—Volkart Brothers & Co.
La Harthee, Nacoda—Jairam Sowjee.
1004 Lord Raglan, Carren—Lawrence & Co.
30 Mahomed Bux, Nacoda—Cowasjee Eduljee.
521 Maria Gray, P. L. Jones—M. A. M. Khan.
1152 Mellicete, Gould—Cornforth & Co.
599 Nadershah, Box—Gopaldass Mowjee.
416 Nader Shah, Nacoda—Cassam Natha.
Nantis, Nacoda—C. S. Sons & Co.
109 Nassrool Hamed, Nacoda—M. Husein.
250 Nasry, Nacoda—L. Samjee.
132 Persian, Lavage—W. & A. Graham & Co.
955 Preston, Moffett—Lyon Brothers & Co.
159 Royal Victoria, Nacoda—Dinshaw Bhicajee Khan.
1562 Saldanna, Dawson—Lawrence & Co.
1033 Sam Mendel, Elwood—Coupland & Co.
450 Scindian, (s) Beyt—B. S. N. Co.
150 Shapoorjee Heerjee, Nacoda—Cowasjee Eduljee.
183 Soakoat Ahmed, Nacoda—Aboo Baker.
363 Teazer, John Shaw—Hajee Mahomed Bellick.
813 Unrivalled, Crawford—E. Bates & Co.
1220 Zouave, Griffiths—W. Nicol & Co.

P. & O. CO.'S STEAMERS.

1200 Benares, Wright.
1200 Ganges, H. Wilkinson.
1600 Pottinger. (Laid up.)
200 Singapore, G. A. Grainger.
495 Union, W. Stuart.

VESSELS IN KURRACHEE HARBOUR

FOR MARSEILLES.

458 Christophe Colomb, Badlie—Volkart Brothers.
485 Napoleon III., Versmon—Volkart Brothers.
401 Vaillant Basque, Le dert—Volkart Brothers.

FOR MAURITIUS.

405 Emma, Keys—S. Lidbetter & Co.
403 Washington, Maham—S. Tyabjee & Co.

FOR BOMBAY.

170 Ellesmere, Anderson.—Fleming & Co.

FOR MUSCAT.

460 Joodal Barry, Nacoda.

NOT FIXED.

560 Scutari, Harrison—McIver & Co.
650 Westward Ho, Wilkinson.—J. S. Danolly & Co.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT KURRACHEE.

FROM LONDON.

500 Alexander, Tender		Feb. 11
471 Alice, Anderson		April 4
600 A. B. Coutts, Robbings...		
776 Blackwater, Griffiths		Feb. 14
656 Clarendon, King	J. L. Danolly & Co.	Feb. 15
498 Electric, Sprott		
413 Euphrates, Cowen		Jan. 30
851 Gaia, Fisher		Feb. 6
404 Gwalior, Frederick........		March 25
1017 Helvellyn		
496 Hunter, Searle		April 19
584 Magna Bona		
785 Minnehaha, Henderson...		
441 Nemesis		
630 Phœbe Dunbar, Richardson.		Dec. 15
745 Sea Park		Feb. 19
710 Ukko		March 18

FROM LIVERPOOL.

650 Clara, Peters	Feb. 12

MILITARY.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVAL.—JUNE 14.

Martin, Major W., 4th (King's Own) Regiment, to join, from Kurrachee.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 13.

Hulbert, Lieut., 22nd Regt. N. I., on medical certificate, to England.

Singleton, Lieut., 22nd Regt. N. I., on medical certificate, to England.

Colston, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Establishment, on duty, to Dhoolia.

Lithgow, Assistant Surgeon S. W., 3rd Dragoon Guards, to join, to Ahmednuggur.

GARRISON ORDERS.

BY BRIGADIER J. LIDDELL, C. B.

Bombay, Saturday, 14th June 1862.

1. Thursday will be the holiday for the ensuing week.

2. The Committee of Survey for the ensuing week will be composed as follows :—

President.—Captain Brown, 33rd Regiment.
Members.—One Subaltern from 33rd Regiment, and Quarter Master 3rd Regiment.

3. The following Garrison Order, dated 23rd May 1861, is republished for general information :—

"Presidents of Committees are again requested to be more particular in reporting the completion of the duties assigned them, as their not doing so causes great confusion and retards the public service."

Bombay, Sunday, 15th June 1862.

The 18th Regt. N. I., the Adjutant for the Castle Guard to-morrow.

The 23rd Regt., the Adjutant for the day.

BENGAL.

(From the Calcutta Gazette, June 4.)

No. 395.—The following Form of Indent is to be adopted by all Departments in indenting on the Commissariat in future. This Order is applicable to the three Presidencies.

Indent, No. of 1862-63, on the Commissariat Department for the undermentioned Articles required for the use of Station and Date.

1. Nature of Demand.	2. Established proportion.	3. Balance in hand this day.	4. Now indented for.	5. Why required.	6. Authority and date.	7. REMARKS.
The entries in this Column should note for what Articles (or the nature of the supply for which) the requisition is made. The entries in this Column should correspond with the established nomenclature.	As the established proportion varies with strength in view to show how the numbers entered in this Column are arrived at, give explanation on the innerfold of the reverse side.	The manner in which the established proportion became incomplete is to be stated, for instance, in Barrack Department Supplies and Hospital Indents. I. The last balance is brought forward. II. Increase by receipts &c. III. Aggregate total. IV. Decrease by Issues, Condemnation, &c. V. Balance in hand this day. When the decrease is due to proceedings of a Committee, copy of the proceedings should accompany.		This Column to shew purpose or service for which required or on whose (or on what) account required.	By this Column the Supplying Officer and Audit Department will be able to determine whether the requisition has been made on competent authority, or in accordance with Regulations.	N. B.—Indents should be signed by Indenting Officer and not by a Subordinate only. Satisfactory evidence is required that the requisition was complied with, and for this reason the Indent should be receipted by Indenting Officer.

I hereby certify that the Articles above specified are indispensably necessary for the purposes mentioned according to the best of my judgment and belief after the most careful examination.

Indents from other Departments should be countersigned by Heads of Department, except in cases when Regulation sanctions the countersignature by Deputy.

A. B.

Particulars affording check over the estimated or established proportion.

Strength of *the Regiment on this* date. Average *number* of Sick, or any further information necessary to afford check in determining the established proportion in Column 2.

Head Quarters, Simla, 29th May 1862.

With the approval of Government, the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct the immediate abolition of the European Depot at Benares.

2. Parties of European Soldiers passing through, and having to remain for any period at, Benares, will, under local arrangements, be attached temporarily to the Regiment or Battery located at the station, according to the arm of the service to which they may respectively belong.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

WE annex a memorandum of the strength of the force of all arms stationed within the limits of the Lieutenant Governorship of the Punjab :—

ARTILLERY.

Seven Batteries of European Horse Artillery, namely ; C. and F. of 2nd Brigade : A. C. D. E. F. of 5th Brigade.

Fourteen Batteries of European Foot Artillery, namely : No. 4 and 7 of 11th Brigade : No. 2 and 4 of 16th Brigade : No. 1, 2, and 4 of 19th Brigade : No. 1 and 5 of 22nd Brigade : No. 1, 3, and 4 of 24th Brigade : No. 4 of 25th Brigade, 1st Battery Local Artillery.

Six Batteries Native Artillery, namely : No. 1, 2, and 3 Light Field Batteries Punjab Irregular Force ; No. 4 Garrison Company ; Huzaree Mountain Train, and Peshawur ditto.

CAVALRY.

Three Regiments of European Dragoons, namely : 7th Dragoon Guards ; 7th Hussars ; and 21st Hussars.

Thirteen Regiments Native Cavalry, namely 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 6th, 7th, 11th, 13th and 15th, and also 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th Punjab Cavalry and Guides Cavalry.

INFANTRY.

Fourteen Regiments of European Infantry, namely : 7th, 19th, 42nd, 71st, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 89th, 93rd, 94th, 98th, 101st and 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade.

Twenty-seven Regiments of Native Infantry, namely : 1st, 4th, 5th, 8th, 12th, 14th, 20th, 23rd, 27th, 29th, 32nd, 37th : also 1st, 4th and 5th Goorkas, and 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th Punjab Infantry. The Huzara Battalion, 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Seik Infantry, and Guide Infantry.—*Lahore Chronicle, June 7.*

WE understand that, in the nominations and postings to three new Cavalry Regiments of the British Line, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has appointed Major C. V. Jenkins, of the late 1st European Light Cavalry, to the command of H. M. 19th Hussars. Major Jenkins is an excellent officer ; and his services run through most of our great campaigns in India during the last twenty years.—*Englishman, June 6.*

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

THE LATE COLLISION.

SIR,—I have read in your issue of the 9th instant, your account of the collision between the steamer *Lightning*, and the P. and O. Company's steamer *Orissa* ; and if, as you state, its accuracy can be relied on, there can be no doubt, first, that the *Orissa* was to blame in porting her helm ; and secondly, that the *Lightning* was justified in acting as she did, the *Orissa's* green and mast-head lights only being visible ; had she ported her helm under such circumstances, it would have been contrary to the Admiralty instructions to steamers for prevention of collision.

The instructions referred to, (which do not appear to be generally known amongst steamer captains, either in or out of the P. and O. Company's employ,) are as follows :—

Suppose A and B to be two steamers.

1st. When A sees only the red and mast-head lights of B, but B sees the three lights of A, A should port her helm, and pass astern of B.

2nd. When A sees only the green and mast-head lights of B, but B sees the three lights of A, A should starboard her helm, and pass astern of B.

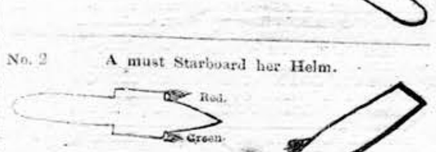
3rd. When A and B see but each others red and mast-head lights, if any change be made in the helm of either, it should be to port.

4th. When A and B see but each others green and mast-head lights, if any change be made in the helm of either, it should be to starboard.

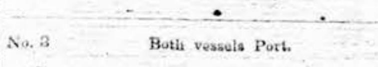
5th. When A and B see all the lights of each, the helm should be ported in both.

I send a paper containing diagrams illustrative of the above.

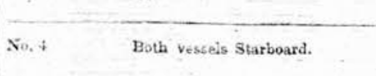
No. 1 A must Port her Helm.



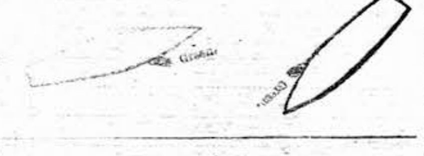
No. 2 A must Starboard her Helm.



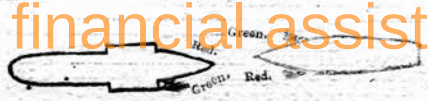
No. 3 Both vessels Port.



No. 4 Both vessels Starboard.



No. 5 Both vessels Port.



MARINER.

Bombay, 14th June 1862.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, & DEATHS.

No notice of a Domestic Occurrence can be inserted unless authenticated by the names and address of the sender.

MADRAS.

BIRTH—
At Chamondy Hill, near Mysore, on the 8th June, the wife of Captain A. C. Hay, Mysore Commission, of a son.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

SCINDE MAIL.

The MAILS for KURRACHEE and SCINDE, per Steamer "GOVERNOR HIGGINSON," will be closed THIS DAY, the 16th instant, at 3 o'clock P. M.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

The Mails for KURRACHEE, PERSIAN GULF AND MUSCUT per Steamer "JOHNSTONE CASTLE," will be closed THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 16th instant, at 11 o'clock A. M.

LATEST SAFE DATES FOR THE OVERLAND MAILS FROM CALCUTTA TO BOMBAY, DURING THE YEAR 1862.

16th June.	1st August.	16th September.	18th Nov.
1st July.	16th August.	1st October.	3rd Dec.
16th July.	1st September.	18th October.	18th Dec.
		3rd November.	

DATES OF DEPARTURE OF MAILS FOR SUEZ AND CHINA DURING THE YEAR 1862.

TO SUEZ AND ENGLAND		TO GALLE AND CHINA.	
June	27th.	June	14th, 29th
July	12th, 27th.	July	14th, 29th
August	12th, 27th.	August	14th, 29th
September	12th, 27th.	September	14th, 29th
October	12th, 27th.	October	14th, 29th
November	12th, 27th.	November	14th, 29th
December	12th, 27th.	December	14th, 29th

CALENDAR—JUNE 1862.

Last Quarter ......Thursday 19d. 8h. 3.7m. A. M.
New Moon ....Friday 27d. 11h. 45.4m. A. M.

Days.	Date.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water at Bombay. Morn.	High Water at Bombay. Even.	Evening Gun-Fire. Shore Gun.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Mon.	16		5 24	6 37	1 56	2 46	Date 13th June. Time—8h. 57m 52s.
Tue.	17	St. Alban, M.	5 24	6 37	2 41	3 0	
Wed.	18		5 24	6 37	3 21	3 53	
Thur.	19	Corpus Christi.	5 24	6 38	4 7	4 56	
Fri.	20	Accession of Queen Victoria.	5 24	6 38	5 11	6 10	
Sat.	21	Proclamation.	5 25	6 38	6 18	7 25	
Sun.	22	St. John Baptist.	5 25	6 38	7 27	8 37	

CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

Monday 16th.—Bengal, Chief Presidency, 1773.—Battle of Ligny, 1815.
Tuesday 17th.—Addison died, 1719.—First Steam-boat from Bristol to New York, 1838.—Lord Bentinck died, 1839.
Wednesday 18th.—Battle of Waterloo, 1815.
Thursday 19th.—William IV. died, 1837.
Friday 20th.—Accession of Queen Victoria, 1837.—Recapture of Gwalior by Sir Hugh Rose, 1858.
Saturday 21st.—Proclamation of Queen Victoria, 1837.
Sunday 22nd.—Peace proclaimed with France, 1815.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Undelivered Messages in the Bombay Government Telegraph Office, on the 14th June 1862.

Kashow Purshotum Soorjee.
Wulleb Gunie, at Moanaons, near Bhendy Bazar.

THE
Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JUNE 16, 1862.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED IN BOMBAY.

ADEN	June 5	KURRACHEE	June 9
AGRA	June 10	LAHORE	June 7
ALLAHABAD	May 8	LONDON	May 17
AUSTRALIA	Mar 26	MAURITIUS	Apr 7
ALEXANDRIA	May 27	MADRAS	June 10
BANGALORE	June 6	MALTA	May 8
COCHIN	May 31	MEERUT	June 10
CALCUTTA	June 6	OUDH	June 4
CAPE	Feb 14	PUNJAUB	May 21
CEYLON	May 31	PENANG	May 22
DELHI	May 22	RANGOON	Mar 21
FRANCE	May 3	SUEZ	May 29
HONGKONG	May 11	SINGAPORE	May 20

ONE effect of Native Education has been to instil a love of literature. Hence we find young men, after completing their school or college course, rushing into print, and trying to make themselves famous, aspiring to authorship in some shape or another. While some write for the vernacular journals and magazines, others devote their leisure hours to the translation of English works, which [illegible] of an educational character. We are not acquainted with any really useful original work that has issued from the Native Press, with the exception, perhaps, of Dossabhoy Framjee's Travels in Great Britain, the claims of which to originality have also been disputed. The author, however, deserves credit for having produced the handsomest got up Gujerati book we have seen, the contents of which, even if not quite original, must be highly entertaining and interesting to the Native Public. At all events, he bears the honour of being the pioneer in a path, along which we trust many will follow, to help in creating a healthy, recreative literature which shall supersede and banish such silly and filthy tales as are contained in the Pancho-pakhyan, Baitalpachesi, and Bagh-o-bahar. No very deep scholarship, it is true, is displayed in the publications of our educated youth, owing chiefly to the want of an acquaintance with the classical languages, especially Sanscrit. With the impulse imparted, however, by the establishment of a University, we look for better things to come. It is to be hoped that the Syndicate will make passing in Sanscrit a *sine qua non* for the obtaining of a degree by every man whose vernacular is Mahrati, Gujerati, or Hindustani. It is surprising how education has advanced so far as it has, among the Parsis, considering that there is not a single Dictionary worth referring to, nor yet a Grammar, excepting Leckie's, based on scientific principles. Hitherto the plan has been for a boy learning English or even Gujerati, to trust to his private tutor for the meanings of strange words and phases, and to consult him as a sort of walking dictionary. Very often it happens that the tutor is as wise as the pupil, regarding the proper force of some unusual English word or idiom ; he then has to resort to the trick of giving any vague explanation, in preference to being considered ignorant, if he gave none at all. It is an extraordinary fact that nearly every Parsi schoolboy, without exception, has a tutor at home to teach him his school lessons, and prepare his exercises for him. The boy scarcely exerts himself at all, beyond mechanically learning off by rote, what his tutor has been at the pains of collecting and ascertaining for him. He does not trouble himself about referring to Atlases, Classical Dictionaries, or Histories, to explain any allusion he meets with in the course of his reading. All this is culled, and given him to cram by his home-coach, cut and dried. This evil has grown to such an extent, among the wealthy class especially, that it calls for the serious attention of those who are interested in Native Education. If allowed to proceed unchecked, it must create and foster habits of idleness, and produce shallow-minded smatterers of English, instead of patient, inquiring scholars. But what was the poor boy to do ? If he came across a difficult word in his English text book, he had to turn up his English Dictionary to find a synonym equally as hard to understand. So that private study was next to impossible. It is no easy matter to acquire a foreign language without a Dictionary of some sort. It is a query whether students at English Colleges would attain such proficiency in Classics without the aid of their Greek and Latin Lexicons for translation and re-translation. The Parsi community owe a debt of gratitude, therefore, to Mr. Ardashir Framjee and his co-labourers for their patient perseverance in compiling an English-Guzerati Dictionary. The getting-up is admirable in every way, and reflects credit on the printing establishment of the *Union Press.* The book itself consists of 506 octavo pages. From a cursory examination of its contents, we find English words carefully rendered, generally by synonyms, sometimes periphrastically when there is no exact equivalent, in such words for instance as *honey-moon*, and *pin-money*. Being professedly a compendium and student's vade mecum, we would advise the compilers, when they issue a second edition, to omit a great many useless words which seldom occur in ordinary reading. Such as [illegible] *hypogastrocele, lues venerea, paronychia, xantippe, xenodochy, zedoary*, and a great many more which we might name. Such words do very well in a large and complete Lexicon, but are worse than useless in a manual intended for schoolboys, which should contain only such words as are in common and constant use. We are glad to observe that the compilers have introduced common phrases and compound words, which will doubtless be very acceptable to the learner. The orthography of the English words, however, requires attention, for we have come across a host of words mis-spelt, while merely glancing over the pages. Our last piece of advice to the painstaking authors of the book under notice is to procure the assistance of some Englishman in order to give the proper rendering of such words as *coquet, flirt, lover, pit-a-pat, cram, muff, griffin*, and others in colloquial use. The book has many points of excellence, and evinces long and laborious study, and we are sure will be welcomed by all who are concerned in the education of the natives. We heartily recommend it to those for whom it is intended ; and we trust the editors will meet with sufficient support in this their maiden venture to encourage them to go on with the larger work, as well as to attempt a Gujerati-English Dictionary, without which the other will be only half completed. There is another thing which is felt to be a very great desideratum—a good scientific Gujerati Grammar. Whoever undertakes this task must bring to the work sound scholarship and a good store of philological learning, for it is owing to the absence of these that the Gujerati Grammars which do exist are so superficial. Instead of agreeing in general principles with the Grammars of other languages, Rules are given in them which are diametrically opposed to the laws of Universal Grammar. For instance, if it is asked why is such a noun in the masculine gender, the answer supplied is, because you apply a masculine adjective to it, which is manifestly an absurd inversion of the truth. Another silly Rule is, that a verb, instead of agreeing with its nominative, as in every other language, agrees with its object in certain cases. When a Parsi boy finds his Gujerati Grammar contradicts his English Grammar, he must feel puzzled ; and it must be an oppressive burden on his memory to remember Rules bearing on the same subject, "poles asunder" from one another. If Dr. Haug should think it worth his while to compile a good scientific Gujerati Grammer, he will confer a great boon on the Parsi community, and will promote the interests of Education in general.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAILS OF THE 12th AND 19th MAY.

THE P. and O. Company's steamer *China*, Captain R. Curling, arrived in our harbour yesterday morning with the English Mails of the above dates. She left Suez on the 29th May at 9-40 P. M., arrived at Aden on the 5th June at 10-30 A. M., and left the same evening at 9-45.

PASSENGERS.

From Southampton—Lieut. D. Graham ; Dr. G. Seward ; Mrs. Goodall, child and infant ; Mrs. Betham, child and infant ; Messrs. Gaynor, W. C. Cunningham, Pearce, Hilton ; Sarah White ; Mrs. Tanner's European female servant ; Mrs. Spring's Ayah ; Mr. Cole ; Mr. Evans.

From Marseilles—Capts. Southey and Gordon ; Messrs. J. D. Grant, A. C. Scott.

From Suez—Captain Kerr.

From Suez to Singapore—Mrs. Major ; Miss Major ; Miss Matzen and European man servant.

SHIPPING AT SUEZ.—P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Colombo, Norna*, and *Ottawa* ; H. M. S. *Hornet*.

SHIPPING AT ADEN.—H. M. S. *Xenobia*, and *Mahi*.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

The Confederate forces have evacuated New Orleans and Yorktown, which places are now occupied by the Federals. The Confederates retreating from Yorktown were pursued by the Federals, and defeated at Williamsburg. The Federal gunboats have ascended the river within thirty miles of Richmond. The forces are considerable on both sides, and a battle is imminent. General Beauregard has retired from Corinth to Memphis, where an early engagement is expected. Fort Macon has surrendered to the Federals. President Lincoln has resolved to raise the blockade of New Orleans, Savannah, Newbern, Beaufort, and Fernandine. The French minister has gone to Yorktown.

The King of Italy has been received in Sicily with the most ardent enthusiasm.

Sir J. Hudson, the British Minister at Naples, has had a long interview with Cardinal Antonelli.

Memorials from the covenanted civil servants in Bombay, Madras, and Bengal have been received by Government, and laid on the table of the House of Commons.

The allied plenipotentiaries in Mexico have not been able to come to an understanding. General Prim sent to Cuba for transports to re-embark his troops, which the captain-general refused, appointing General Gassett to succeed General Prim. The French were expected to commence hostilities immediately. The government of Juarez was ready to treat with the Spanish and English, but resolved to resist the French.

The King of the Belgians has been declared out of all danger.

Prince Napoleon has arrived at Naples. The 'Moniteur' denies that he has any official mission.

Sir John Trelawny's Church-rates Abolition Bill has been thrown out on the second reading by a majority of one—287 against 286—the largest number that ever voted on the measure.

A motion by Mr. Hubbard, having for its object a more equitable adjustment of the income-tax as between skill and property, has been negatived in the House of Commons by 99 votes against 62.

Mr. White has given notice of a motion on the present state of China.

Mr. Stansfeld has given notice in the Commons of a motion, on the 3rd June, for the reduction of the public expenditure.

By the decision of the Horse Guards in Captain Robertson's case, Colonel Bentinck is allowed the option of selling out or retiring on half-pay.

An expedition against Austria projected by some Garibaldian volunteers has been prevented by the Italian government.

The operations of the Turkish troops in the Herzegovina have been successful.

It is reported that a military conspiracy in favour of Poland has been discovered in St. Petersburg.

The Viceroy of Egypt has been received with royal honours by the Pope.

A clause in the Customs and Inland Revenue Bill, by which it was proposed to grant licenses to private brewers, has been withdrawn by Government.

The exception of the battle of Pultowa, in the Russian decree abolishing the celebration of all anniversaries of victories, has occasioned much exasperation in Sweden.

Disturbances have arisen in Lisbon. The military fired on the people.

Forty-four bishops, of whom twenty-one are Spanish, have arrived in Rome to assist at the Council which opened on the 17th May.

The Elector of Hesse continues to resist the wishes of the Federal Diet and his own subjects. An envoy sent from Prussia is reported to have been unsuccessful. Prussia and Austria intend to occupy the Electorate.

M. Mires has issued proposals for a new loan. The French government has prohibited the press from publishing the prospectus.

Gambling-houses and lotteries have been suppressed in the State of Nassau.

Leave has been given in the Commons to bring in a bill authorising the construction of tramways on public and and other roads.

The decision of the Master of the Rolls, by which certain depositors in the Bank of Deposit were placed on the list of contributories, has been reversed by the Lords Justices.

The following names appear in the obituary of the week :—

In Her Majesty's Indian Army : W. B. Webster, Esq., Surgeon, Retired List, Bengal Army—Major G. Miller, Retired List, Bengal Army.

MONDAY MORNING, MAY 19.

Bank and Mercantile Bills on Calcutta, 60 days' sight, 1s. 11⅞d. ; 30 days' 2s. Madras, 1s. 11⅞d. to 2s. Bombay, 2s. 0¼d. to 2s. 0½d.

Five per Cent. Rupee Paper, 103⅝ Ditto Five-and-a-half, 109⅞.

Indian Five per Cents., 109⅝.

Consols for Money, 93⅝ to 93¾ ; Ditto, Account (June 10), (ex-div.) 92½ to 92⅝.

Bank of England rate of discount, 2½ per cent.

Money Market, very firm.

English Funds improved.

Produce Markets quiet. *Tea* dull. *Silk* active and higher. *Indigo* firm. *Sugar* again flat. *Rice* quiet. *Saltpetre* firm. *Jute* dull of sale. *Cutch* flat. *Shellac* unchanged.

Coffee.—Plantation Ceylon, middling, 84s. to 89s. ; good middling, 90s. to 92s. ; fine middling, 93s. to 96s. per cwt. Market firm.

Linseed in demand at 60s. to 61s. for Calcutta ; *Rapeseed* held at 72s. for Guzerat and 64s. for Calcutta.

Cocoanut Oil sells at £51 for Ceylon, and £52 for Cochin.

Cotton in Liverpool.—Middling New Orleans, 12⅜d. to 12½d. ; fair Broach, 9d. to 9¼d. ; fair Dhollera, 8d to 8¼d. per lb. Market unsettled.

Manchester Market.—Grey shirtings, 40-inch, 7lbs., 8s. 9d. per piece ; 8¼lbs., 11s. Madapollams, 32-inch, 3lbs., 4s. Mule twist, No. 40, good seconds, 15d. to 15½d. per lb. Prices nominal, and little demand.

LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

LONDON, *19th May* 1862.

OUR Great Exhibition, opened with such eclat on the 1st instant, has in the succeeding fortnight almost collapsed, as regards its pecuniary success, through its imperfect condition, blunders in the management and divided councils amongst the managers.

The evulsion of feeling from the overdone puffery in the first instance has caused the attendance during the two weeks of the five shilling rate of admission, to be meagre in the extreme. People who had not taken season tickets for the opening hearing in what an incomplete state every thing was, but particularly the foreign courts, very naturally said it was absurd to be paying five shillings daily for a *show* that was not completely got up, when they could see it a couple of weeks hence to greater advantage for half the money ; and so widely has some such feeling as this been acted on that fears were beginning to be entertained that the guarantors may yet be called on !

There has been so much improvement within the last three days inside, and such a favorable change in the state of the weather outside, that confidence is being restored ; and it is to be hoped nothing now will happen to mar the success on financial grounds of a grand scheme, which, after due allowance for all imperfections is yet admitted to be a great success on every other ground.

Hardly had the Commissioners tided over the unpleasant feeling caused by the squabbles about the conducting of the Music composed for the opening day, when a worse and still less excusable stumbling-block turns up in the Hand Book to the Picture Galleries compiled under their authority.

Mr. Francis of Palgrave, formerly of Exeter College, Oxford, now a Clerk in one of the Public Offices, a son of the eminent Saxon Scholar, Antiquarian and Historian—the late Sir Francis Palgrave—a Saturday Reviewer to boot, clever like most of them—with more than their due proportion of self-sufficiency and conceit, had been employed to do this work, and the way in which he has done it —has been the subject of two slashing letters in *The Times* from the pen of the well-known J. O. (Jacob Omnium) that have been the talk of the town since their appearance.

Palgrave has written a clever letter to the *Times* in his own defence, but it is really no answer to the charges—which in fact cannot be answered but by taking the stamp of *Official Authority* from the smart one-sided offensive brochure, which an unwitting public are at present trepanned into purchasing as the only safe guide ! The condemnation of Mr. Palgrave lies in the fact of his presuming to criticise at all, in a publication that is supposed to emanate from authority. His duty was to give merely as much descriptive information about each Painter and Sculptor, and their respective works, as the brief space at his command would allow without offering an opinion whether of praise or blame. As it is—"drest in a little brief authority," this small critic, the oracle of a small coterie, usurps the seal of the Judge, and deals damnation round the land to all Artists who are beyond the pale of the petty circle that bounds all his own tastes and sympathies. Mr. Palgrave is a pre-Raphaelite of the deepest dye—and no one objects to his being a missionary or preacher of this *art faith* or any of the numerous others—the objection is to his doing what he has done in the character of the Commissioners art critic. Jacob Omnium asks, and the public echo the question, why should the Commissioners keep a critic at all ? If the truth were really known they did not mean to keep a critic, and only became painfully alive to the fact of their having one by the indignation of the artists and the public when the matter was thus brought to light.

It is certainly unfortunate that the very class whose productions have given to the Exhibition such success as it had on the opening, and without which, for nearly the first fortnight there would have been nothing worth showing, viz. the artists, are they who have been most unworthily treated. We wish the Commissioners well out of their present trouble, but fear it can only be effected by throwing Mr. Palgrave and his impertinent criticisms entirely overboard.

The dulness of our Parliamentary proceedings was enlivened on the evening of the 8th inst. with the more exciting debate of the Session. It was rumoured for days that Gladstone was to be called to account for certain statements made in his Manchester speeches, as the political capital he was supposed to have made by his appearance amongst the Manufacturers, was a triumph he could not be permitted to enjoy without rough questioning on the part of the leaders of the opposition.

The clever speech of Sir Stafford Northcote in bringing the subject of debate before the house, produced little effect—he went over the old ground of Mr. Gladstone's financial inconsistences, of which every one is now rather tired—and the Chancellor of the Exchequer when he rose reluctantly to reply, having waited as long as he could to hear first the phillipic expected from D'Israeli—but that *Israelite not without guile*, took care to keep out of the way by an accidental absence and so baulked Gladstone a second time of his prey —had little difficulty in disposing of the lecture he had received from this Conservative neophyte of finance mysteries.

Mr. D'Israeli then came forward with his programme of a policy for a new administration in the most elaborate speech of the session. The cleverness of the display was indeed unquestionable, but its want of sense and wisdom were not less so. Any thing more un-English or un Statesmanlike than his views on foreign policy, it would not be easy to conceive : the better men of his own party were ashamed of it. And the scattering answer it received from the Premier was cheered as heartily by the opposition, as on the ministerial side of the house.

Lord Palmerston's reply to Mr. D'Israeli was in his happiest and best vein, and the best speech he has made for years. It hardly needed a very clever speech to expose a foreign policy so monstrously absurd, as that chalked out for us by Mr. D'Israeli, which was practically neither more nor less than that we should always follow in the wake of, and be content with playing second fiddle to, France. Nevertheless the manner in which this policy was exposed, refuted, and held up to the ridicule and scorn of the country by the Premier will

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long be remembered by all who heard it, and certainly is not likely to be forgotten by the unlucky propounder.

The Conservatives mustered in great force on the occasion of the second reading of the Repeal of Church Rates Bill, which was thrown out by a majority of one. This result, notwithstanding a momentary triumph to one party, cannot be satisfactory to any—the subject remains as before, only made more difficult for settlement by the attempt made by a portion of the Conservatives to make political capital of a question that can only be settled by a careful elimination of the party element, and a compromise made between the extreme views on both sides.

The common-place proceedings of Parliament were enlivened last week by a joke which the newspapers made the most of—to the effect that a challenge had been given to the Lords by the Commons through the speaker to try their skill at a Rifle shooting match, and the town has been made merry at the expense of our

"Most potent grave and reverend signiors."

A lame joke of Lord Elcho's made the subject of a pompous but rather hazy leader in the *Times* was the cause of the commotion: not allayed without calling for the elaborate pleasantries of Lord Westbury in the one house, and funny explanations to satisfy such a joker as Mr. Bernal Osborne in the other.

The recent news from America is of the greatest importance. Nothing less than the capture of New Orleans without a blow struck by the Confederates in its defence, and the evacuation of the strong position they held at Yorktown.

These events cannot fail to have the greatest influence on the future of the war, but whether that is to be long or short—it will be idle to speculate on here. The conduct of the Confederates of late quite puts out all previous speculations as to their power and capacity for holding out and carrying on the contest at all hazards. We are too ill-informed on all points to judge as to the effect of these events, but a crisis of some sort is evidently at hand.

The effect of the recent intelligence has been felt in the Cotton market. Prices have fallen a half-penny per pound in the Liverpool market, and the demand is irregular and limited, for a general impression prevails that supplies will be available from America, and holders are now showing a disposition to get rid of their stocks at lower prices, while spinners shew less disposition to buy.

The distress in Lancashire continues to spread in consequence of the general stoppage of the Mills; but, the discussion on the subject in Parliament has shown that though in some districts it is fearfully severe it is still partial. And that the Machinery of the poor law, judiciously applied together with the liberal bounty of individuals which has poured in from many quarters are as yet equal to meet the wants of the distressed.

Though we are in what may be termed the gay season—social events have been turning up occasionally to make it sad enough. The atrocious agrarian murders of recent occurrence in Ireland, have been followed here by murders of a most appalling character perpetrated in Manchester on Friday last by a man named Taylor and his wife. The circumstances are of a most painful character, but ample details are given in the newspapers, which you will receive by the present mail.

London is literally thronged with foreigners, and the flow is not likely to cease for sometime yet. We are at present enjoying the privilege of "seeing ourselves as others see us," in the letters from London to French and other journals by their "own correspondents" at present located here. The picture given of us by most of these photographs is by no means flattering to our national vanity on many points, and the blunders these correspondents occasionally make are certainly amusing, but after all they may lead to better and more cordial acquaintance, and meantime if they also amuse our neighbours they don't harm us.

The Japanese Ambassadors are the most indefatigable of sight seers, and if they move about here without much notice being taken of them, they greatly enjoy the freedom, and are said to prefer London greatly to Paris, notwithstanding the fuss and show made about them by the Emperor.

A recent importation of your Parsee fellow-townsmen tell here a capital story of their having been taken by the French at Versailles (which they visited while en route for London) for the Japanese, and as you may suppose greatly enjoyed the fun caused by the blunder of the lion-hunting propensities of our Gallic neighbours.

Amusements and entertainments of all sorts abound—those of a musical character greatly predominating—as might be expected from the wide-spread taste for music that has prevailed and grown on all sides for the last few years.

Both Italian Opera Houses are open, and well-attended, but the performances have been in no wise remarkable for novelty. Madame Goldschmidt too—after a long absence from the Concert-room or public appearances of any sort—has after a tour in the provinces just given the first of these Oratorio performances, the other two to be given between the end of the present and beginning of the following month—all for charitable purposes. Critics note that time is telling on the voice of the "Swedish Nightingale," as it does on every thing else—but nevertheless taking her for all and all—within a certain range there is nothing to be heard like her for all that.

Some French visitors will now have the opportunity of hearing Jenny Lind, in London—which they sighed in vain for in *Cher* Paris—the wonder as our worthy neighbours believe of the Universe. Jenny Lind for some unexplained reason—would never sing in Paris—in the days she trod the Operatic Stage, much to the disgust of the French in general—as they consider no singer can be complete or allowed to the fist rank who has not been stamped with the approval of a Paris audience.

P. S.—Since the above was written it has been announced that the Hand Book to the Art Gallery by Mr. Palgrave has been repudiated by the Commissioners from its *official* position—so Mr. Palgrave, and his interesting little bantling, face the world on their own intrinsic merits.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

HOME NEWS OFFICE,

MONDAY, *May* 19, 1862.

THE details of the American news—the substance of which, obtained by telegraph, we give elsewhere—have come to hand. They contain little information of importance as to the evacuation of Yorktown and the subsequent engagement at Williamsburg. It appears that General Magruder violently opposed the evacuation of Yorktown, on the ground that if the Federals could not be beaten there they could not any other place in Virginia. He seems to have expressed himself rather strongly in the presence of his men, who cheered him vociferously. General M'Clellan charges diabolical conduct on the Confederates. He says that in evacuating the place they put torpedoes, a description of infernal machine, near every place where men were likely to come. Fortunately not many of the Federals were killed, and General M'Clellan resolved to make the prisoners he had taken remove the deadly instruments. The news of the retreat of the Confederate produced intense excitement in New York and Washington. It is said that General M'Clellan's original plan of operations was to get into position before the Confederates at Yorktown, and then to send General M'Dowell with 50,000 men to prevent such a retreat as that which has taken place. This plan, it is added, was overruled at Washington without his knowledge or consent. The Richmond papers urge action on the part of their generals, indicate that the decisive battle of the struggle will have to be fought on the Chickahominey, a creek which runs up to Richmond from the south-east

The following statement appears, in the Washington correspondence of the 'New York Times':—

A coloured man came in to-day from the other side of the river, and represented himself as Jeff. Davis's coachman. From an examination of him this is probably the truth. He repeats scraps of conversations overheard while driving Mr. and Mrs. Davis in the carriage, and between Mr. Davis and those who came to see him. Mr. Davis and General J. E. Johnston had some heated discussions about the latter's retreat from Manassas. Davis disapproved of it, and ordered Johnston to make a stand at Gordonsville. Johnston declined to do this, and offered to resign, and was even indisposed to go to Yorktown. Mrs. Davis said she thought this very bad in him (Johnston) to be unwilling to go and help General Magruder. The coachman overheard a conversation between Johnston and the wife of Davis, the former saying if he had not left Manassas, M'Clellan would have come out against him and cut him all to pieces. Mrs. Davis read an article in the 'Richmond Examiner' to her husband saying that it was part of the Yankees' plans that Generals Banks and M'Dowell were to form a junction in Louisa or Caroline County, and move down on Richmond'. Davis remarked he thought that was so, but his generals would take care of them. The coachman overheard a conversation between Davis and Dr. Gwin, formerly United States Senator from California. Davis said he had sent General J. R. Anderson from North Carolina to resist the march of the Nationals from Fredericks-burg, and to delay them long enough for him to see the probable result of the contest before Yorktown, so that if that was likely to be unsuccessful he would have time to extricate his army from the peninsula and get them into Richmond and out of Virginia: that otherwise they would all be caught. The coachman represents that Mrs. Davis said, "the Confederacy was about played out," and "that if New Orleans were really taken, she had no longer any interest in the matter, as all she had was there; that it was a great pity they had ever attempted to hold Virginia and the other non-growing cotton States," and that she said to Mrs. D. R. Jones, daughter of Colonel James Taylor, United States Commissary-General of Subsistence, who was very anxious to get to Washington, where she has one of her children, "not to give herself any trouble, but to stay where she was, and when the Yankees came to Richmond she could go." The coachman says that Mr. and Mrs. Davis have all their books, clothing, and pictures packed up ready to move off; that there is much outspoken Union feeling in Richmond; that having been a waiter in a hotel there, he knows all the Union men of the place, and that the Yankees are looked for with much pleasure, more by the whites than even the coloured people. Confederate money is not taken when it can be avoided. Miss Davis herself was refused, when she offered a 10 dollar Confederate note, which she did in payment for something purchased for Mrs. Brown. Many of the Richmond people wish the Union-troops to come, as they are half starved out. The bank and government property are all packed up for removal to Danville, near the North Carolina line. General Johnston did not think they would succeed at Yorktown. The coachmen overheard the rebel officers say if they failed at Yorktown and New Orleans they would leave Virginia.

When the evacuation of Yorktown became known in Washington it created an immense sensation, and the old clamour against General M'Clellan was renewed.

The first intelligence of the evacuation of Yorktown was obtained from some deserters, who came into the Federal lines at night. At daylight a balloon was sent up and confirmed the reports.

According to information received at Washington from Richmond the planters had determined to raise no tobacco this season, and the military had seized the stock on hand, to prevent its falling into the hands of the Federal army.

The New York correspondent of the *Times* refers to M. Mercier's second visit to the Confederate camp:—

"A very general impression prevailed among the best informed people in New York and Washington, in spite of the efforts of the war press to disseminate statements to the contrary, that the real object of M. Mercier's first mission was to convey to Mr. Jefferson Davis, on the part of the Emperor of the French, a proposition of peace, and a promise of his intermediation to procure a general amnesty. The visit he has since paid to Yorktown lends force to this supposition, and it would not surprise any one, while it would give pleasure to many, to be told officially that M. Mercier has full authority to act as a negotiator and that his propositions include a call upon the Confederates to lay down their arms: to cease the struggle so gallantly conducted, but now so hopeless: with an amnesty to the leaders, and the re-admission into the Union of all the seceded States, together with their peculiar institution intact as before the war, according to the letter of the constitution. All details of mere battles, of the capture of towns, forts, and arsenals, and even the movements at or near Corinth and Memphis, of Generals Halleck and Beauregard—who evidently mean to fight if they can—sink into insignificance, in view of probabilities such as these."

A ministerial council was held at Madrid immediately on receipt of the official reports from Mexico. The conduct of General Prim, we learn, finds numerous admirers in Madrid. Advices received here from Havannah, to the 30th of April, announce that the first brigade of the Spanish expeditionary corps from Mexico had disembarked there. General Prim was at Vera Cruz, superintending the embarkation of the remaining Spanish troops. Juarez had announced his resolution of resisting the French, and was making warlike preparations. Civil war had broken out in Mexico. The monarchists were said to have obtained some advantage.

The 'Post' publishes the following letter addressed to a friend by General Prim:—

Orizaba, April 14, 1862.

Inflexible destiny is stronger than the will of man. Could I have [illegible] would have convinced me. The triple alliance no longer exists. The soldiers of the emperor remain in this country to establish a throne for the Archduke Maximilian—what madness!—while the soldiers of England and Spain withdraw from the Mexican soil. You, who are aware of the attachment I have for the emperor, and the truly fraternal esteem in which I hold the brave French and all that relates to them, will readily comprehend the bitterness of my soul when I am obliged to quit the battle-field and to separate myself from my comrades, when the finest dream of my life was to combat for the same cause as the French and on the same ground. But it was impossible for me to remain without forgeting altogether what I am and what I owe to my Queen and my country. The truth, after all, is that the commissioners of the emperor have departed entirely from the convention of London, with the determination of acting on their own account only. The pretext was the protection which they insisted on extending to the Mexican emigrants. Almonte and the rest, who arrived at Vera Cruz, avowing that they came with the fixed plan of destroying the republic in order to create a monarchy in favour of the Archduke Maximilian. Since then, in the conference of the 10th, five days before the negociation with the Mexican Government, M. de Saligny declared that he would no longer treat with the government of Juarez. In the last *proces verbal* all is clearly expressed, clearly established—*in extenso*, as the diplomatists say—and that document alone will suffice for public opinion to determine who is right and who is wrong. As to myself a (Spaniard), you will readily understand that I could not support this radical change of the political system of this country if a prince of the Austrian monarchy was to be imposed on it. The allies came here bound by the convention of London, and we could not depart from it without placing ourselves in the wrong. I withdraw, then, with my troops, and go to Havannah, to await the orders of my government.—Yours, &c.,

PRIM.

WE have received as yet no detailed accounts of the circumstances under which the Italian government has made several arrests in the neighbourhood of Brescia and Bergamo. But all the telegrams received concur in representing that an expedition of some kind had been planned and organised for the purpose of crossing the Austrian frontier and entering the Tyrol. The Italian government, believing that it and, indeed, the whole cause of Italy might be seriously compromised by such an extraordinary *coup de tête*, arrested a great number of persons supposed to be participators in the plot. It is called a Garibaldian expedition; one of the persons arrested was Colonel Nullo, formerly an aide-de-camp of Garibaldi; and the Italian leader is said to have interceded (unsuccessfully) with the authorities for the release of some of the persons arrested. It is asserted that the Prefect of Brescia has resigned.

The entire Milan press approve of the energy displayed by the government with respect to the project of crossing the frontier. The Milan 'Alleanza' publishes a manifesto from Kossuth, calling upon the Magyars, Slaves, and Roumains to unite in a confederation.

The following telegram from Rome is dated May 17:—"General Goyon left Rome this morning for Paris, in order to confer with the emperor."

A TELEGRAPH despatch from Thorn reports Warsaw to be in a very disturbed state:—

Numerous arrests, mostly among women, have taken place at Warsaw on account of prohibited songs having been sung in the Carmelite church. Some conflicts with the police have taken place in Warsaw. Cossacks are encamped in the public squares of the city. The Archbishop of Warsaw has addressed a letter to Governor-General Kozizanowski, stating that the persecution of the people by the police in the churches will be attended with sad consequences. The Marquis Wielopolski has fallen into disgrace with the Emperor Alexander. It is stated that he will leave St. Petersburg and go abroad.

The Elector of Hesse has not yet given his reply to the demands of Prussia and the Federal Diet. A council of ministers has been held in Cassel, but the nature of the course determined on has not transpired. Various conjectures and rumours are hazarded, but it would be idle to discuss most of them. The general impression is that the Elector and his ministers will give some temporising and evasive answer, in the hope of gaining a little more time. Meanwhile, Prussia is getting ready a powerful little army; and if this force once really put in motion we may expect to see the Elector come promptly to terms.

THE question of the final settlement of the Indian Navy has been accelerated by the happy pertinacity of what Swift called that "crooked little thing," a note of interrogation. A note of interrogation in Parliament sometimes operates more effectively than an elaborate discussion, or a cartload of petitions. It was understood that no action was to be taken with respect to the Indian Navy until the arrival of Sir G. Clerk; but we now learn that a notice placed on the paper of the House of Commons by Sir H. Willoughby has produced an intimation from Sir Charles Wood that the navy is to be forthwith abolished, and the original scale of pensions proposed by Captain Rennie to Lord Canning to be adopted. We believe that this statement may be relied upon. Our readers will recollect that we adverted to the proposed scale of pensions in a previous number of the *Home News*.

Communications have been opened with the Admiralty by the India-office relative to the employment of her Majesty's Service of mates and midshipmen of the Indian Navy; and it is not improbable that an arrangement of that nature may be effected. In the meanwhile it has been suggested that mates should receive a pension of £40 per annum from the Indian Government, in addition to their pay from the Crown, whether they happen to be on active employment or half-pay, until they shall have attained the rank of Lieutenants in her Majesty's Service; after which, if employed, all claim on the Indian Government shall cease, but if still on half-pay the pension shall continue. Our readers must understand that we do not give these details of the scheme as being settled, but only as being under discussion, and not unlikely, with modifications, to be ultimately carried out.

Officers of the higher ranks of the Indian Navy are to retire permanently, optional employment in the Indian Service being left open to them on surveys, and other various appointments usually held by the Staff of the Indian Navy.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

THE HERZEGOVINA.

PARIS, *Monday May* 19.

THE Paris papers of to-day publish telegrams from Ragusa confirming the capture of Niksick. The loss of the Montenegrins was 200, that of the Turks 500, besides prisoners. The citadel still holds out. The Montenegrins are said to have made a reconnaissance in the direction of Mostar.

RUMOURED PRUSSIAN ULTIMATUM TO THE ELECTOR OF HESSE.

BERLIN, *Monday May* 19.

IT is asserted in well-informed quarters that on Saturday last a Prussian ultimatum was despatched to Cassel, demanding the dismissal of the ministry within 48 hours after its presentation on account of the insulting treatment to which General Willisen had been subjected.

LATEST CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE official report of business on the Stock Exchange is as follows:—Three per Cent. Consols, for money, 93⅞, ⅝ *cum div.*; ditto for account (June 10), 92⅞, ¾ ex div.; Three per Cents. Reduced, 91⅞, ¾; New Three per Cents., 91⅞, ⅝; Thirty Years Annuities, 1885, 15¼; India Five per Cent. Stock, 109½, ⅝; ditto Four per Cent. Debentures, 1863, 100; ditto 1864, 100¼; ditto Bonds, 29s. prem.; Four per Cent. "enfaced" rupee paper, 91.

The amount of specie engaged for shipment to the East by the Pera, to-morrow, (May 20), is £387,977, of which £12,602 is gold, and the rest silver. The particulars are as follows:—For Alexandria, gold, £10,000; Madras, gold, £2502; Calcutta, silver, £9710; Penang, silver, £5800; Singapore, silver, £114,235; ditto, gold, £100; Hong Kong, silver, £137,332; Foo-chow-foo, silver, £2228; and for Shanghai, silver, £106,070.

The American news has caused increased heaviness in the Liverpool cotton market. Prices are quoted at a fall of ¼d. per lb. from the official quotations given in our commercial report. To-day we have received the following telegram:—"So far no improvement or change from Saturday—Sales, perhaps 3000 bales; imports, 5078: previously, 7023."

A general meeting of the Calcutta and South Eastern Railway Company is called for the 29th May, and will be made special, to authorise the directors to raise an additional sum of £50,000, either by shares or debentures.

THE LUCKNOW AND DELHI PRIZE-MONEY.

Mr. DEEDES [May 15] asked the Secretary of State for India what was the reason that the Delhi and Lucknow prize-money still remained unpaid, and whether he could name any period within which all claims would be met.

Mr. T. G. BARING said the Delhi prize-money was in course of payment in India, but before paying officers and men who had returned to England it was necessary that private rolls should be sent to this country. Orders had been sent out for those rolls, and when they were received the prize-money would be paid by the commissioners of Chelsea Hospital. Every effort had been made to obtain those rolls in the shortest possible time, and commanding officers were directed to send within a fortnight of the 21st of March to the prize committee at Calcutta. Officers and men paid in this country would have to produce certificates that they had not been sent in India, when all the claims had been sent in he believed the money to be ready to meet them.

Mr. DEEDES asked whether private rolls were required in the case of staff officers who were now in England.

Mr. T. G. BARING thought that staff officers would only have to prove that they had not received the prize-money in India.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

From the Home News, May 19.

THE news from America at last assumes something like a decisive character. Events of grave importance have happened, which undoubtedly justify the determination the North has shown in following up its war policy, although, disastrous as they are to the South, the prospect of a re-establishment of the old Union is quite as distant as ever. New Orleans has fallen without a blow, and the Mississippi is open to the invaders. The intelligence of this startling incident was not believed at first in New York; but as it came exclusively through Southern channels, and was supported from hour to hour by fresh reports, the fact soon passed into universal credence. It has since been confirmed. The Confederate army evacuated the place, taking with them 13 millions of dollars, and left, not the defence, but the surrender of the city to the civil authorities. It may be taken for granted that this step was not adopted inadvisedly; and either that it enters into a complicated scheme of tactics, the drift of which is unintelligible except to those who are in the secret, or that it was an act of absolute necessity. In the latter case, the elaborate defences we had previously heard of, by land and water, which were said to be invulnerable, were nothing better than "weak inventions" of a garrison that was ready to yield upon the first appearance of the enemy. The whole business is inexplicable. If the surrender of New Orleans, succeeded as it has been by other equally mysterious proceedings, be really the work of cowardice, it is easy to see the issue of hostilities, as far as the mere military element is concerned; but it is impossible yet to judge what the Southern chivalry, so confident and daring at first, so patriotic, energetic, and united, may yet finally do. In the meantime, a Northern collector has been appointed at New Orleans, the Stars and Stripes have been hung out from the public buildings, and such of the inhabitants as are favourable to the Union have made the usual demonstrations of satisfaction.

The ink was scarcely dry which printed the authentic account of the surrender of New Orleans, when despatches arrived announcing the fall of Yorktown. This rapid succession of misfortunes almost bears an aspect of fatality. The Federals owe much to their gun-boats, at Pittsburg Landing, at New Orleans, and even at Yorktown. But the gunboats have not effected everything; and there must be a design behind the simultaneous retreat of the Confederates from all their previous strong-points, if it be not, indeed, the result of a universal panic, acted upon with such timely prudence as to take a shape of organisation. It appears that on the 30th of last month, Jefferson Davis called a Council of War for the purpose of considering the prospects of the army at Yorktown; and that it was the unanimous opinion of the general officer assembled, with the single exception of General Magruder, that it was advisable to abandon the lines upon which so much care and outlay had been expended and to fall back upon the neighbourhood of Richmond. This resolution was put into operation at once. The army began to move on the 2nd of May, and by the following night the evacuation was completed. That this desertion of a position previously supposed to be sufficiently strong to baffle the attempts of the besiegers was in some degree precipitate must be inferred from the number of heavy guns, and the large quantity of stores and ammunition in their flight—for flight under such circumstances it undoubtedly was. The whole army, supposed to be 100,000, strong, retired upon Williamsburg, where it is evident they received reinforcements. They were immediately pursued by M'Clellan, who formed his lines in front of the town. Early on the morning of the 5th, the Confederates opened the attack, but were repulsed after a fierce conflict; and at night the Federals were in possession of Williamsburg, the Confederates having withdrawn still farther away on the road to Richmond. The number of prisoners taken is considerable; but, important as this battle is, it by no means determines the future of the army of the Potomac, General M'Clellan distinctly states that he is in want of troops, that his strength is inferior to that of the enemy, and that he learns from the prisoners that the Confederates intend to dispute every inch of the ground to Richmond. With these conditions before him, and the knowledge that the Southerns' are concentrating their power for a final blow, we must not be hasty in speculating as to result. It is clear that before the capital can be won, some hard work must be accomplished, and unless M'Clellan succeeds in forming a junction with M'Dowell, his task will demand the highest qualities of caution and daring combined.

At Corinth similar tactics have been pursued. General Beauregard has fallen back upon Memphis, and if General Halleck's report may be relied upon, that he, too has collected his whole force in that neighbourhood, the next mail will probably bring us news of a great battle. The two armies are here face to face, as they are on the high road to Richmond, and the struggle must speedily come to a head. The Federals have occupied Baton Rouge and Fort Macon.

In the midst of these dazzling incidents, M. Mercier, the French minister, has again gone to Yorktown, which he reached while M'Clellan was pursuing the fugitives. The object of his mission is unknown. The French papers have diligently denied that his visit to the scene of hostilities had any political character, or that he bore any instructions from his own government; but nobody believes the papers. On the contrary, in Washington and New York the report gains ground that M. Mercier has been intrusted with a commission of conciliation, and that diplomacy has already made some way towards a settlement of differences. *Nous verrons.*

The capture of New Orleans has afforded President Lincoln the fortunate opportunity he has long desired of mitigating, or raising, the blockade at some of the principal places on the Southern coast. It has been officially notified that Federal mails, under military supervision will be allowed to pass to New Orleans; and later intelligence indicates that the blockade of New Orleans, Savannah, Newbern, Beaufort, and Fernandine will be raised. The eagerness with which the earliest occasion for opening the blockade has been seized upon is quite intelligible. It averts the possibility, at present at least, of a foreign recognition of the South, which was beginning to be feared from the distress of the manufacturing interests in France and England; and it gives a chance of partially liberating the cotton market.

MALTA

WE hear that His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales left Damascus on the 1st inst. for Baalbec, and was expected at Beyrout on the 8th inst. It appears to be not yet decided if the Prince will visit Malta this year.—*Times, June* 8.

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, *May* 17.

THE Produce Market have again become rather quiet, with sales upon a very moderate scale. Sugar has not maintained the improvement referred to in our last, although general quotations remain about the same. Coffee is rather less active than of late, and floating cargoes of Foreign cannot be sold upon previous high terms. The Rice market continues unsettled. Nothing of interest has transpired in Spice, beyond a further reduction on Cassia Lignea. There are few sellers of Bengal Saltpetre, even at the rise of 1s. 6d. to 3s. per cwt. established this week. At the public sales of Tea, Assam, of the Company's growth, realised the full valuations in most instances, while the China descriptions went off flatly at previous rates to 1d. per lb. decline on low Congous. Cotton is lower, but the price of Silk has reacted to the late highest point.

Most of the markets held in the manufacturing districts have been very inactive for goods; nevertheless, scarcely any change has taken place in the quotations. The heaviness in the cotton trade at Liverpool has checked operations to some extent. There has been a moderate inquiry for iron, at about previous rates; but coals have continued a dull sale.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

COTTON.—At the beginning of the week there was a fair demand at full prices; on Monday, in consequence of the news of the capture of New Orleans, the market opened very dull; later in the day more confidence was evinced, and previous prices were paid; this improvement has, however, not continued, and the market closes decidedly flat, the chief business since that day having been in Tinnevelly at a decline of ¼d. per lb., and in the absence of demand our quotations generally must be considered nominal. On May 15, 470 bales Tinnivelly, and 247 Surat, were offered at public sale and bought in for want of buyers. The sales of the spot are:—

750 bales Surat, good fair sawginned 11d.
good fair to good Broach 10d.
barely fair to good fair Dhollera 8¼d. to 8⅜d.
middling Oomrawuttee 7⅝d.
fully fair Compta 8d.
middling to middling fair Mangarole 7¼d. to 7½d.
1750 bales Tinnevelly, fully fair to good 8¼d. to 8¾d.

Total, 2500 bales.

LINSEED.—Arrivals are 5424 quarters, viz., 3994 quarters from Calcutta, 1400 from Taganrog, and 30 quarters from Engelholm. The market is almost bare, and 60s. refused for Calcutta either c. f. and i. or delivered terms. On the spot Bombay is scarce and 65s. obtainable. Calcutta 60s. 6d. to 62s. per quarter demanded, as to quality. The great scarcity of seed in Bombay precludes the possibility of our getting the usual supplies from thence, attention is consequently directed to Calcutta, of which 1000 tons have been sold for arrival, April to June shipment, at 57s. c. f. and i. and bags. Two cargoes Odessa off the coast have also been taken at 56s. and 56s. 3d. c. f. and i. for Continent, and one at 57s. delivered U. K. Black Sea, prompt shipment, 56s. refused—56s. 6d. asked. Calcutta, April shipment, is held for 58s.; April-May 57s. 6d. Our importation into London since the 1st of January has been 144,390 quarters against 201,044 quarters corresponding period last year.

RAPE AND OIL SEEDS.—We are without arrivals. Rape seed is much wanted, and 70s. to 72s. obtainable for Guzerat, 64s. fine Calcutta, 65s. to 66s. Scinde, 60s. to 64s. brown Ferozepore. Teel or gingelly, 71s. for white, and 65s to 66s. for brown or mixed. For poppy 57s. would be paid for arrival c.f. and i. Niger, 53s. delivered. Egyptian cotton seed has sold at £7 10s., now afloat, £7 12s. 6d. per ton now demanded delivered U. K.

LIVERPOOL GENERAL BROKERS' ASSOCIATION COTTON CIRCULAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, MAY 17.

THE market opened on May 10 with a more general demand, at very full prices. On the 12th the news that the Federal forces had taken New Orleans enabled buyers to obtain a slight advantage; since then the enquiry has been very limited, and Surat which may now be considered the standard, is quite ⅛d. per lb. lower. American descriptions have been in very moderate request, and there has been considerable irregularity in price: sales have been made at a decline of ⅛d. to ¼d. per lb. Brazil and Egyptian are also much depressed, and prices may be quoted fully ⅛d. per lb. lower, at which reduction quotations are somewhat nominal. Speculators have taken 6460 bales, viz.. 2710 American, 220 Egyptian, 280 Pernam, 50 Smyrna, and 3200 Surat: and there are reported for export 6940 bales, 500 being American, 240 Egyptian, and 6200 Surat. The market to-day is inactive, sales 3000 bales, 1000 of which are on speculation and for export.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Capt. W. R. Houghton .... Staff Corps.

EXTENSION OF LEAVE GRANTED.

Assist.-Surgeon W. Gray .... 6 months.
G. Gray, Dep.-Assist.-Commissary. 6 „

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Assist.-Surgeon A. W. G. Adey ...
Conductor E. Whilmore ....

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS FROM BOMBAY.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM.
May 11	Amoor	Potts	Liverpool.
12	Excellent	Davis	Do.
12	Fanny Forsyth	Latter	Do.
12	Rosalie	Williams	Do.
13	Castilian		Gravesend.
14	Ethel	Hall	Liverpool.
14	Flying Venus	Withicombe	Do.
15	King Lear	Croudace	Plymouth.
15	Harmonides	Moran	Liverpool.
16	Lord Raglan	Gillespie	Gravesend.

DEPARTURES FOR BOMBAY.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM.
May 11	Talbot	Spencer	Gravesend.
15	Inkermann	Grant	Do.

LATEST ADVICES FROM INDIA.

		Received via Marseilles.	Received via Southampton.
CALCUTTA	April 17	May 19.	—
MADRAS	„ 17		
BOMBAY	„ 26		
RANGOON	Mar. 31		
HONG KONG	April 1		
CEYLON	May 2		

The steamer with the heavy portion of the Mail may be expected at Southampton on May 24.

INTELLIGENCE.

LATEST.

FOUR DAYS LATER NEWS FROM LONDON.

LIVERPOOL, 23*rd May* 1862.

Federal successes continue.
Cotton Market irregular.
Surats ⅛th lower.

SEVEN DAYS LATER NEWS FROM LONDON.

(*Special Telegram for "Bombay Gazette."*)

LONDON, 26*th May* 1862.

America 15th May.
Confederates have evacuated Norfolk.
Merrimac destroyed.
Federals advancing on Richmond.
Martial Law proclaimed in New Orleans.
Federals have proclaimed ports of New Orleans, Belfast, and Port Royal open.
Much Cotton reported destroyed at Memphis.
Liverpool Cotton, Market dull, prices irregular.

GALLE, 14*th June*, 8-25 A. M.

ARRIVED steamer *Madras* from Sydney 22nd, Melbourne 26th May, and King George's Sound 1st June.

Almost the only event of the month and the most important piece of news received is the exercise by the Legislative Assembly of the privileges of the House of Commons. A conflict has arisen between the Assembly and the *Argus* newspaper on the question of privilege. The *Argus*, on behalf of the public and the press, has always denied that the Victorian Parliament possessed any privilege at all without its walls.

Two serious accidents have occurred on the Melbourne Railway line by the collision of trains within a fortnight, fortunately unattended with any fatal result.

Nothing from New Zealand.

GALLE, 15*th June*, 4 P. M.

Steamer *Columbian* sailed for Bombay.

GALLE, 15*th June*, 4-50 P. M.

Steamer *European* anchored from Saigon.

MADRAS, 14*th June*, 7-30 A. M.

Candia from Calcutta anchored.

MADRAS, 15*th June*, 5-5 A. M.

Candia sailed for Suez.

HIS Excellency Sir Bartle Frere with his Personal Staff will leave Sattara on Tuesday next for Dapoorie.—*Poona Observer, June* 14.

OUR Cabul letter will be found below. The chief item of importance is the arrival of the Bokhara ambassador in Cabul. He has brought a letter for the Dost which is said to contain a hint, which may be significant. 'If', he says, 'the Dost will not conclude an alliance with his master, his master will conclude one with another power.'

The alliance with the ruler of Affghanistan can only be of value to another state, in consequence of the protection or support which it is supposed will be accorded to that state by its alliance with Great Britain. Supported by Great Britain, and known and recognised as her ally among the semi-barbarous states of Central Asia, Affghanistan would be the most efficient bulwark that could possibly be found for British India.

Our Cabul letter is four days over the time. The following from Peshawur explains the delay:—

PESHAWUR, 3*rd June*.—"The kossid with the budget of the Cabool news was obliged to stay in the Khyber for two days, as the Khyberies do not allow any one to pass. They say that the British authorities at Peshawur have taken a number of Shunwaree people with their mules and property, prisoners, and have put them into chains."

The meaning of this probably is, that the Khyberies finding Dost Mahomed's hold on them a little relaxed are going to make hay while the sun shines. We had rather they had turned in any other direction than the kossid with our news letter. If the Khyberies take to interfere with our arrangements it will be a considerably more serious matter than the pecking of all the diminutive dunghill brood in India. For we shall have to get our letters down via the Bolan and Shikarpore, which will cause delay.

We trust the Khyberies may be propitious.—*Delhi Gazette, June* 10.

LOCAL.

THE Postmaster announces that the Public are hereby informed that in consequence of the hour of starting of Trains having been changed from 8 to 3 o'clock P. M. the Letter Box at the General Post Office, Fort, will be closed at 1 P. M. daily. Late Letters with the 8 annas Fee paid in postage Stamp labels can be posted up to 2 P. M.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—We have to call the attention of the public to the alteration in the times for the starting of the trains from Bombay, on and after Monday next the 16th instant, consequent upon the setting in of the Monsoon. The notice will be found in our advertizing columns, to which we refer our readers.

WE understand that orders have been issued by the Secretary to Government, authorising the Collector and the Civil Engineer, to ascertain if there cannot be secured some site, or public ground, upon which houses for the accommodation of the European Police Constables could be built. There is at present a very large amount of money expended as house rent for the Constabulary; and as the native landlords are continually raising the rents of houses to a fearful extent, we think that the idea is a good one and worthy of being carried out. It would be very easy for Government to build a number of comfortable and suitable dwellings for the Constables and thus save the monthly rent. It is rather strange that the thought never entered into the heads of the powers that be before, but now that they have taken action it is to be hoped that they will not lose any more time than is actually necessary in carrying the project into effect. The amount saved in rent for the above purpose would in a few years cover the outlay for the buildings. This in itself should be sufficient to commend the scheme in these times of retrenchment and economy.

SURGEON H. J. GIRAUD, Surgeon to His Excellency the Governor, arrived here on Thursday last from Mahableshwar, and was to leave by last night's train for Bombay. Surgeon Stedman, who is now at Sattara, has been appointed Surgeon to His Excellency the Governor.—*Poona Observer, June* 14.

GOVERNMENT have ordered a Commission to investigate the charges preferred against the alleged Joonaghur conspirators. Mr. Hope, the late Private Secretary of Sir George Russell Clerk, is to be the President.—*Deccan Herald, June* 13.

THE districts round Neemuch are said to be rapidly deteriorating, and unless measures are taken to prevent it, some serious outbreak may be looked for. The roads are infested with thieves, who attack officers' baggage: in one case lately severely wounding the butler in charge, who now lies in hospital here severely wounded. In fact nothing but the presence of Europeans at this station keeps things at all quiet, and were they removed, we might expect to have a promising "little war" on our hands in a very short time.—*Id.*

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

OPEN 438 MILES.

Statement of Traffic, Week ending 8th June, 1862.

		Rs.	a.	p.
COACHING.				
Number of Passengers, 61,471.				
Amount	Rs.	33,238	4	2
MERCHANDIZE.				
Amount	„	43,089	15	6
Total...	Rs.	76,328	3	8

Corresponding Week last year. Open 350¾ *Miles.*

		Rs.	a.	p.
COACHING.				
Number of Passengers, 49,899.				
Amount	Rs.	25,315	13	5
MERCHANDIZE.				
Amount	„	44,297	7	11
Total...	Rs.	69,613	5	4

WEATHER REPORT.

At 9 A. M. *Saturday*, 14*th June.*

BROACH.—Not received.
BULSAR.—Do. do.
CANNANORE.—S. W. with rain.
COCHIN.—Not received.
GALLE.—Light.
GOA.—S. W. cloudy and heavy rain.
KOLAPORE.—Westerly strong and cloudy.
KURRACHEE.—S. W. and fair.
MAHABLESHWAR.—Office closed.
MADRAS.—South fine.
OOTACAMUND.—Not received.
PAUMBEN.—Fair. Thermometer 88.
SURAT.—S. W. strong with rain and squalls.

At 9 A. M. *Sunday, June* 15*th* 1862.

BROACH.—Not received.
BULSAR.—Heavy rain, N. W. light.
CANNANORE.—S. W. cloudy.
COCHIN.—Clear. Ther. 81.
GALLE.—Light and fine. Ther. 82.
GOA.—Southerly and cloudy.
KOLAPORE.—S. W. light and cloudy.
KURRACHEE.—Not received.
MAHABLESHWAR.—Office closed.
MADRAS.—S. W. cloudy. Thermometer 85.
OOTACAMUND.—Not received.
PAUMBEN.—Fair. Thermometer 86.
SURAT.—Not received.

SHIPPING DISASTERS.

ON Saturday, on the turn of the tide, the ships *Zouave* and *Virginia* fouled each other, the latter having dragged and come in contact with the *Zouave*, carrying away her bulwarks, stanchions, mizen channels and quarter boat. The former vessel taking all her stern frame out of her. The officers of the Master Attendant's Department went on board immediately and rendered every assistance in their power.

Another disaster occurred. A country vessel called the *Ally*, drove and fouled the ship *Nell Gwynn*, the former sustained some slight damage and had her quarter galleries carried away and sundry other injuries.

On the departure of the China Mail on Saturday as she had just got clear of the shipping she hoisted and a signal which was immediately followed by "send me a boat." It is supposed to have been from Mr. Goward, the senior Pilot, as he had to take the steamer out in the absence of any other pilot. As he has not returned it is supposed that he has gone with her to Galle, Had Mr. Goward, instead of making a signal, when he did for a boat, have loosed one of the ships life boats when near the Pilot Schooner he might have got on board of her and thus have rendered his services useful at the present emergency, the establishment being very short handed just at present from various causes.—Mr. Pryce one of the seniors of the establishment being away to Europe on leave and some other hands being reduced in strength.

The Europe Mail was signalled early this morning and had it not been for the services rendered by the Master Attendant's Department and the pilot boats the mails could not have been landed. A signal from the Lighthouse was made for the mail when a Pilot was sent, but he unfortunately, owing to the state of the weather, missed the steamer. At slack water Mr. Corke, the second Assistant Master Attendant, accompanied by Messrs, Jolly, Theri and Walk, Pilots, proceeded on board and through their exertions succeeded in landing the mails and passengers.

The wreck of the unfortunate ship *Beechworth*, has gone to pieces, and a large quantity of spars and other things belonging to the wreck have been washed on shore at Colaba and other parts of the harbour.

There have been some few other accidents amongst the shipping of a trivial nature. Had the directions which were sent out by the Master Attendant's Office been acted upon there would not have been so many mishaps as there were.

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.

Friday, 13*th June* 1862.

(BEFORE W. CRAWFORD, ESQ.)

A DISORDERLY HOUSE.—*Tyabjee Bymeeyah* was summoned for allowing his house, situate on the Esplanade Cross Road, to be occupied by prostitutes and other disorderly persons.

In this case a petition had been presented to the Commissioner of Police, from the neighbours living in the same building as that in which the party complained of occupied apartments, in which they called the Commissioner's notice to the annoyance to which they were subjected owing to a portion of the said building being occupied by a woman of loose character, to whose room sailors in every stage of intoxication were in the habit of resorting. The petitioners respectfully begged that the woman complained of should be removed from the building, in order that they might not be longer molested.

This was referred to the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Mr. Forjett, who reported to the Chief Commissioner:—That from the respectability of the parties who have signed this letter and from what is known to the Police of the character of Mrs. Fagan, the woman alluded to, I am of opinion that her presence in the house in question is a nuisance to the neighbourhood.

Mrs. Fanny Blackburn, a widow, on being called and sworn, said.—I was residing until lately at the Esplanade Road, next the Free Church. We were obliged to leave the place and go to Byculla in consequence of the bad conduct of Mr. Smith, a tenant of defendant's. Sailors drunk and sober frequented her place day and night: they have burst open our door.

Mr. John Chambers, 1st Class Engineer I. N. said.—I was obliged to leave the house in question, my life being in danger from the sailors. Mrs. Smith *alias* Fagan, *alias* Honey or Annie, is a woman of ill-fame, her door and mine face each other. I signed the Petition. She is a source of annoyance to all the respectable neighbours. Sailors used to come constantly and sit down in my place asking for the woman.

HIS WORSHIP said that the case had been proved against the defendant, and ordered him, as owner, to discontinue the use of his house referred to in the petition, and to remove the woman, *Smith* alias *Fagan*, within five days.

(BEFORE N. W. OLIVER, ESQ.)

Saturday, 14*th June* 1862.

WILFUL REFUSAL OF DUTY.—Jeremiah Evans and fifteen other seamen were charged with wilful disobedience of lawful commands in refusing to do duty on board the British ship *Dora* on the 12th instant.

Captain Hugh Rose, master of the above ship, stated.—On the day in question the whole of the prisoners refused to do duty. They complained of bad usage, some of them had been struck by the mate and boatswain. The prisoners had behaved to the satisfaction of witness until they came to Kurrachee.

The prisoners in defence had nothing to say beyond that some of then had been ill-used. They expressed their determination not to return to their duty.

HIS WORSHIP informed them that they could take out summonses against any one that had assaulted them; and advised them to return to their duty.

They all obstinately refused to take His Worship's advice.

HIS WORSHIP then sentenced them to four weeks imprisonment each in the House of Correction, with hard labour, and to be sent on board at the expiration of that term.

THE CANDLE ROBBERY.—*Abdool Rahmon* and *Salley Mahomed Essoob* were charged, the first with theft of certain property, in a building used for the custody of goods, and the other with voluntarily assisting in disposing of the same which he had reason to believe to be stolen.

This case has been before the Magistrate for some time and has been reported in the *Gazette* at length on previous occasions. The articles stolen consisted of six cases of wax candles, six of pickles and three of vermicelli, worth Rs. 483, of which property to the value of Rs. 246 has been recovered.

HIS WORSHIP committed the prisoners for trial at the next Sessions at the Supreme Court.

THE SAILORS AND THE POLICE.—*James Smith, William Sullivam* and *Richard Sears*, were charged with using abusive and indecent language and with threatening words towards Mr. Frederick Kerschner, European Police Constable, with intent to provoke a breach of the peace; also with assaulting and resisting him while in the execution of his duty.

Mr. Kerschner stated that he was in charge of the Picket Station. On Friday afternoon at about 5 o'clock he was in the verandah, when the first prisoner came close up to him and challenged Mr. Marks, another Constable, to fight. Witness took him away: he then made use of very abusive and disgusting language, and said "come out, you shall pay very dear for what you have done to Annie," a woman who was ordered out of that neighbourhood by the Senior Magistrate. Witness then went out, the other two prisoners withdrew a little. The first prisoner came towards witness and caught hold of his breast, saying "you—I'll pay you now." Mr. Marks came out and the third prisoner made use of some very disgusting language towards him. The second prisoner acted in the same way; and the third one ran away when he was pursued and captured. He was brought back to the chowkey, he along with the second prisoner resisted the witness when he was putting the handcuffs on him. They swore that they would have the lives of the Police.

Mr. William Marks, European Constable, corroborated Mr. Kerschner's statement.

The prisoner *Smith*, in defence said.—We were all shipmates, we drank rather freely yesterday morning. We had a bottle of brandy amongst us, it proved rather bad. Some colored people began to quarrel with some Europeans.

The prisoner *Sullivan* said.—The Police Constable struck me in the face.

The prisoner *Sears* said.—The Police were taking Sullivan into custody, I went up to see what I could do for him, to see if I could do any good. The Police put the handcuffs on me and took me in charge. I did not insult the Police in any way.

HIS WORSHIP said that they were all charged with having made use of abusive and disgusting language and with assaulting the Police. They were each liable, for assaulting the Police, while in the executor of their duty to six months' imprisonment or to pay a fine of Rs. 200. In respect to the woman Annie, if they thought that they could interfere with a Constable in the performance of his duty they were very much mistaken, and if they were brought here again on any such charge they would be dealt with most severely. They could not be allowed to interfere with the Police because they were doing their duty in the case of a person in return they (the prisoner) were interested. His Worship added that though he did not fine them very heavily on this occasion yet he would advise them not to come before him again on such a charge. It appeared to him that Smith had committed himself most, therefore he would fine him Rs. 20 and the other two Rs. 10 each.

DITTO.—*William Walker*, a seaman, was charged with using indecent and abusive words towards Mr. F. Kershner, Police Constable, with intent to provoke a breach of the peace.

Mr. Kerschner, on being sworn, said.—Yesterday at about 5 o'clock in the afternoon as I returned from the chowkey, having left the prisoners in the last case, a crowd of sailors had collected. The prisoner followed the buggy in which I was and began to abuse me. I opened the hind screen when the prisoner shook his fist towards me. He abused me in a very offensive manner, and said "you shall pay dear for what you have done to Annie." I then jumped out of the buggy and brought him here.

Mr. Marks, corroborated the testimony of the prosecutor, generally.

The prisoner, in his defence said.—I came down yesterday and I was a walking out, a whole drove was abreast of me. I never said nothing to him. I have never seen this "gentle Annie" and should not know her if I was to see her this morning. I never said such a word. I have been seven years in Bombay and never was in this place before.

HIS WORSHIP said that the prisoner was found guilty of the charge preferred against him, but from the facts of the case before him it did not appear that it was so bad as the prisoners in the previous case. He would however caution the prisoner not to interfere with the Police again, or he would not get off so easily. Under all the circumstances of the case he ordered him to be fined five rupees.

INDIAN.

NEWS LETTERS.

RAJCOTE, 9*th June* 1862.

YOUR articles on Kattywar have excited no little stir in this part of the world. I believe the Nagurs and the Political Agent are in somewhat of a funk. But the Nagurs play for a great stake,—nothing less than supremacy throughout the province, and they are not fellows to stick at a trifle, where even a less object than that is concerned. I understand that they have succeeded for the present in sowing distrust between the Nawab of Joonaghur and his mother, and an old woman by name Chayeteeboo, who had been the Nawab's nurse, who seems to have carried all the brains of the Palace, who had set her face against Anuntjee, one you have made no mistake in designating as you have done, and against the Nagur influence in general, and those three persons are now separated, and closely watched,—the Nawab very strictly so. In fact His Highness is a kind of prisoner in one of his own palaces at the present moment. How this is managed you may learn soon. It has often been remarked what spirit and sense the women of royal houses in India show in trouble. Chayeteeboo is a new illustration of this. But she fights against long odds, unless the Government of Bombay come to her aid; and it is believed that every thing has been done that can be done to injure her in that quarter. I need not tell you after what has appeared in your own columns that the Political Agent is a mere puppet in the hands of Nagur Brahmins: and he is said actually to have written in calling in question this old woman's morality. I don't know much about the social question at Joonaghur myself: and I should have thought that it did not deeply concern the British Political Agency here. But Major Barr and the Nagurs seem to think differently, and you must admire their zeal in the cause of morality immensely,—Don't you? For my part, I don't believe a word that has been said to her discredit in this way. The thing is in fact absurd. I believe the old woman lives for nothing but the honor of the house of Joonaghur; but she has incurred the hatred of Anuntjee and of the Nagur Brahmins,—in itself no small testimony in her favor,—and it is now only a question whether Anuntjee and the Nagur Brahmin interest are once more to master this great country, or Chayeteeboo and the house of Joonaghur fall together. Nothing but a Commission of Inquiry, as you suggest, can do justice under the circumstances which have arisen. Let Government send up an honest man like Mr. Kinloch Forbes, who knows this country, or like Mr. Newton of the Sudder, who would not be long in comprehending the situation, with full power to inquire into the way in which political and judicial business is managed here, and all that you have said as yet will appear mild, compared with what the real facts and the truth would warrant you, as I believe, in saying.

Nothing else stirring here. No monsoon yet, and weather in the day time hot and trying; but nights cool and pleasant. Mr. Mitford, the Chaplain of the Station, has recently returned from a pastoral visit to Bhooj, and I am told was nearly starved on the way,—the mild Hindoo not approving of Englishmen being allowed to feed as they choose in these parts; and no one must gainsay the Brahminical rule here. I wonder that men of Mr. Mitford's abilities can be got to do duty under such difficulties. You should have a man like him down in Bombay. He would soon fill your churches, and make you all good, which begging you pardon, I have heard that you are not.

POONA.

THE great people of the Presidency are coming in to Poona daily, and the station will soon be full. The Governor is expected to arrive in the course of a day or two, and we suppose the Levee and Durbar will be held some time during the ensuing week. Sir William Mansfield arrived in Camp on Wednesday morning, so that we may be said to be only awaiting the advent of Sir Bartle Frere. We perceive it stated in one of the Bombay papers that the Gun Carriage Manufactory is to be removed from Bombay to Dapoorie—Government-house at that place being about to be converted into offices and workshops. The Governor's summer residence will henceforth be in Poona, but whereabouts the site of the new house is to be, is not known. Dapoorie was always a damp pestilential hole, and we question the prudence of bringing such a large establishment as that of the Gun Carriage Manufactory into such a neighbourhood. Almost on every occasion when cholera has ravaged Kirkee, it has been found that the malaria, which originated it, was exhaled from the swamps around Dapoorie. There was heavy rain in Poona yesterday morning from about 3 A. M. until noon. There was little or no wind, and from the continuous stream in which it descended, we should think, it would have a most beneficial effect upon the soil. The clouds are still heavy and damp, and another heavy down-pour may be calculated upon. The atmosphere is cooler than it was; but we have not yet got the healthy and invigorating climate which we may expect in another fortnight. The air is close and muggy, and we fancy the depression will not be relieved until we have either another thunder-storm or a good blow of wind. All the tanks are now full to overflowing, which we presume will give to the wearied bullocks of the Bund, a short respite from monotonous labour. What a queer revolving life those animals lead! If the Brahmin doctrine of metempsychosis be true, in a few years hence that would be the place to go for a solution of the problem of the squaring of the circle. Some of our Brahmin mathematicians are sure to drop in for their little turn at the Bund, and the reality of present suffering, combined with the memory of the pleasures of past studies, will send the thoughts of the bullocks of the future into new trucks. This is, of course, looking at the question from a Brahminical point of view—both our christianity and philosophy teaching us to reject the doctrine of metempsychosis as a vulgar superstition.—*Deccan Herald, June* 13.

POONA is filling fast. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and Staff came into Camp on Monday last, the 9th, and officers are flocking down from Singhur, Poorundhur, and Mahableshwar.

Colonel Barron, commanding Her Majesty's 3rd Dragoon Guards, arrived from the Hills on Thursday.

Major J. W. F. Sandwith, Deputy Judge Advocate General, Poona Division, has also arrived.

Captain Baigrie, Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General, is also in Camp from Asseerghur.

The Post Master General's tour of inspection is now nearly over, and he may be expected at Poona in a few days.—*Poona Observer, June* 14.

WE learn by a letter from Sattara that His Excellency Sir Bartle Frere inspected all the Dhurrumsallas and Cutcherries on his way from the hills to Sattara and distributed alms, to every native man and woman a rupee each. The Punt Suchew of Bhore is at Sattara, as well as the Fultunkur, and Mr. Chapman, the Collector of Sattara, is preparing for a Durbar to be held to introduce the native chieftains to the Governor, but the date is not fixed. Sattara appears to have been visited daily with heavy rain.—*Id.*

BENGAL.

WE hear that His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal will leave Calcutta for Bhaugulpore on the 23rd instant; and intends from thence shortly to proceed on a tour of inquiry to Assam; we say enquiry advisedly, for he will find a large portion of the country too deep under water for inspection.

Among the other subjects of the prevailing official epidemic is Mr. E. H. Lushington, who is going home on six months' leave; his post in the Bengal Secretariat being filled *pro. tem.* by the Hon'ble Ashley Eden and Mr. Herschel Commissioner of Nuddea, is about to return to Calcutta.—*Englishman, June* 6.

CONSEQUENT upon the departure of Mr. E. H. Lushington, Secretary to the Government of Bengal, who avails himself of six months' leave of absence, and goes home in the steamer *Candia*, on Monday next, the following temporary appointments have been made:—The Hon'ble Ashley Eden will officiate as Secretary to the Bengal Government, Mr. W. J. Herschel, Magistrate and Collector of Nuddea, will act as joint Secretary to the Board of Revenue, and Mr. Edward Grey will undertake the duties vacated by Mr. Herschel.—*Hurkaru, June* 6.

A REPORT has reached us that the Commander-in-Chief has issued a species of address to the Army, in which he suggests to the officers and men under him, an offering of a day's pay to the Albert Memorial. For His Excellency's sake we trust that the rumour is as false as it appears improbable. Such an act would neither be judicious nor in good taste; first, because undue importance would attach to failure, and secondly, because success would be attributed less to the cause than to the Commander-in-Chief. Good-will offerings need no drilling, or military dry-nursing. The gods never sue in vain, it is said; we would wish that they never sued unwisely.—*Id.*

MADRAS.

CALICUT TO COCHIN.—Cochin is not so large as I expected, though apparently of greater extent than Calicut. It has few remarkable public buildings. There is a flagstaff, erected on the tower of a large cathedral, which was built some three hundred years ago, and partially destroyed by the English, on their occupation of the town, seventy years since. There is the Protestant Church, said to be the oldest in India, and venerated by some, as the burial place, in the first instance, of Vasco de Gama. There are remains of the fortifications raised three centuries ago to protect this, the first European settlement in Hindostan; and there is no want of decaying British houses, and, quaint old gates all over the town. Though doubtless hot it seems to be a healthy place for Europeans, judging from the appearance of several old and juvenile members of its community. There is very little life or excitement in Cochin proper, but in the native part of the town, there is the liveliness inseparable from the gathering of large numbers of natives in a small compass.

There is an interesting colony of White and Black Jews about a mile from the town, whose singular history has been detailed by Claudius Buchanan in "*Christian Researches.*" The White Jews, now few in number, are very poor, and degraded, and few have the

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energy necessary for improving their means of livelihood. The synagogue service on Friday is worth attending.

The trade of Cochin is chiefly in the products of the cocoanut tree, the most important of which are the oil, and coprah. The export of the latter to Calcutta has this season been to an unprecedented extent; and the price on the spot appears to have risen proportionately. Consequently there has been less coprah available for crushing, and in spite of oil having attained a rate never before paid, the staple seems to have been very scarce; and I learn from the *Courier* that the export to Europe is barely one half of what it was last season. Though plantations are being extended on all sides, the increase in the supply of the raw material is comparatively unimportant. There are only two or three Europeans employed in cultivating cocoanuts in this province, notwithstanding the excellent prospects offered. Whether oil and yarn maintain their present high value, or not coprah must every year be in greater demand, as the means of inland communication are extended, and there seems but little probability of this article declining much in price. Almost every native in the district is a planter on a small scale, and being trained from infancy to observe the various methods employed, is generally thoroughly experienced in all details of cultivating the tree. The life of an European on such a plantation may doubtless be a dull one at first, but he will soon become habituated to it, and find abundant resources for the employment of his noon-day leisure.

Ship-building was at one time a valuable trade here, and several one thousand ton vessels have been launched from the yards. But the teak forests have been thinned out and the wood consequently become so valuable, that there is little inducement now to build any but pattimars and native craft, and these are now rarely constructed of this timber.

Cochin has a Joint Magistrate, a Master Attendant a Civil Surgeon, a detachment of native police, and has only recently been deprived of a wing of the 45th M.N.I. The town should be therefore well protected, but many complaints are periodically brought against the police department, which in Mofussil newspapers is the convenient but against which an Editor may discharge his thunderbolts with impunity. There are not more guards prowling about the streets than elsewhere, but as every yard seems protected by watchers, attached to the establishment, I do not quite understand why more public policemen are required. Cochin is certainly one of the most quiet and pleasant little stations I have seen in India, and the behaviour of all the natives I met with during my short stay, harmonised with the simple character of the place. The open spaces are covered with grass of a singularly green colour, and the roads are kept in a neat condition. I can quite understand people becoming very attached to the town, and its kindly hospitable community.

There is a Chamber of Commerce here, formed by the members of the following European firms:—A. C. Brice & Co., Darely, Butler & Co., Lawson, Brothers & Co., C. E. Miries, & Co., Oughterson & Co., Pagel & Co. Regnand & Fils, Volkart Brothers, and Wilson, Ritchie & Co. The majority of these houses appear to trade, more especially, with London direct. There are several very respectable Parsee and Banian merchants here, connected with Bombay and Calcutta. There is also a Branch of the Bank of Madras now established in Cochin.

Besides Cocoanut products, there is a good business transacted here, in Coffee, Pepper, Cardamoms, Ginger, and such scantily supplied articles as Cocalus Indicus, Gingelly seed, Turmeric, Arrowroot, Croton Seeds, and Terra Sapomia. The trade generally has been dull during the past season, and probably unremunerative, as prices of all produce were usually high on this side, whilst markets at home were stationary. The want of an Import trade is a drawback to the place, but there seems some hope of an early equalisation of tariffs in native and British provinces, and then, probably, imports will pay. In short Cochin is an agreeable town well deserving a visit, and I would suggest to any one on the Carnatic coast who may have a week or ten days holiday, to spend it in a journey, by the railway to Calicut, and thence by any route to Cochin, promising him the enjoyment of many fair scenes, and the sight of a variety of strange customs, in the fertile Collectorate of Malabar.

ANON.

—*Times, June* 9.

SMALL CAUSE COURTS IN THE MOFUSSIL.—At last, the work of erecting Small Cause Courts in the provinces of this Presidency, under the Legislative enactment for the purpose passed a good while back, has been commenced, and the initiatory arrangements will probably be gazetted this evening. Six new Small Cause Courts are to be at once established, five of which will be located at Stations where Subordinate Judges now have Courts; these latter being simultaneously abolished, and the Covenanted Officers who now preside over them being transferred to the new seats.

The five gentlemen who will assume their seats in the Courts contemplated, are, we believe, Messrs. Swinton, Sharp, Davidson, Kindersly, and Goldingham. A sixth Court is to be created at Tranquebar, but as no Subordinate Court now exists there, an available Civil servant to preside over it is not to be had. Consequently the services of an outsider will be put in requisition, and it is understood that Mr. M. Cross, now one of the Puisne Judges of the Madras Small Cause Court, and lately its acting first Judge, has been selected for the post. It was, we learn, originally offered to his Senior Colleague on that Bench, Mr. G. E. Cower, but that gentleman feeling his health unequal to the extent of the duties that would devolve on him, as the Tranquebar Court will have to hold occasional or periodic sittings at Negapatam also, begged leave to decline it. Every one who knows how satisfactorily Mr. Cower has discharged his duties in connection with our local Court, during many years past, first as the Clerk of it and latterly as one of its Judges, will rejoice to observe the mark of due respect that has been paid him, and the popularity which Mr. Cross as one on the same Bench and elsewhere, will render his promotion also gratifying to the public.

The pay of the six new Small Cause Court Judges, will be uniformly Rs. 1,400 per month.—*Athenæum and Statesman, June* 10.

CANDAHAR.

THE following news from the Camp of the Ameer of Cabul up to the 20th May has been received in Lahore. On the 15th all the Chiefs present in Candahar attended to pay their respects to the Ameer in his Camp at Killah Azim, and on the 16th, the Ameer marched into the city of Candahar. On the 18th, Sirdar Mahomed Ameen Khan came in from Kushk-i-Nuksood, but both he and Sirdar Futteh Mahomed Khan are to return immediately to the troops in front. The waters of the Helmund are high and boats are scarce. The Ameer will halt ten days while boats are being prepared. The harvest will not be available for fifteen days, in the mean time grain is not procurable for horses, and scarcely so for men. Grain is being purchased and stored at the halting-places in front. The Ameer seems determined to prosecute his march to Herat in accordance with his original design.—*Lahore Chronicle, June* 7.

MEERUT.

IT will be seen, by a reference to the epitome, that the *Englishman* reports an unpleasantness between the Colonel Commanding the Artillery in Meerut and an Officer in command of a battery of "Royals." We are assured, that our cotemporary has been most grossly misinformed. The most amicable relations exist between the officers alluded to, and there has been no quarrel of any sort or kind, and no reference whatever made to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. We think it right to state, also, with reference to another paragraph in our cotemporary's columns, that there is no chance of a conflict between Bishop Cotton and Sir Hugh Rose, in respect to a sermon preached at this station some few weeks ago. The parties to the difference are all gentlemen; mutual apologies have passed, and they are now all upon the same terms of intimacy and good-fellowship as formerly.—*Mofussilite, June* 10.

THE unpleasant social difference at Meerut, between the gown and the gun, has terminated, as we the other day surmised it would, in favor of the latter; the worthy, and we doubt not, well-intentioned preacher having, we understand, tendered an apology for having beaten the drum ecclesiastic against the Artillery. Mutual good understanding and friendly feeling have been restored, and all differences consigned to the tomb, without any chance of a revival.—*Englishman, May* 6.

WE hear that the Artillery Officers, whose leave to the Hills and elsewhere was interrupted by the misconduct and mutinous language of some soldiers of the corps at Meerut, and who were ordered to rejoin their Batteries with the least possible delay, will be immediately permitted to resume the indulgence, and return to the Hills. The rapid descent of punishment upon the offenders in this case, and the consequent sudden and complete annihilation of all opposition to authority and discipline, are highly creditable to the military authorities at Meerut; and afford an excellent example of the wisdom of striking at mutinous and insubordinate conduct instantly and vigorously, instead of wasting time in parleying whilst the mischief is spreading, and the small minority of bad men are endeavouring, but too often successfully, if punishment is delayed, to contaminate the mass of good soldiers, and involve them in their misconduct and disgrace.—*H.*

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

AMONG the notables in Sultan Jan's camp is, we hear one Toola Ram, or Toolsee Ram, (or can it be Toolee Ram, the old correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette*?) We published some time ago the translation of a letter from a native in Bombay, describing how this man escaped and went *viâ* Bombay to Persia. It was this gentleman who was said in the native's letter 'to have taken a boat and sailed to Shiraz;' a specimen of *our* geographical knowledge that so pleased the *Englishman*, that the editor almost had a fit after it. Anyhow, boat or no boat, he has got to the rendezvous.

Tufuzzul Hoosain is also there. Why is not Colonel Barrow sent to look after him? He would run all the way from Lucknow to Herat for the sake of seeing his dear friend.

We are fully prepared to hear, as soon as sufficent time has elapsed to allow of his getting there, that Lord Canning is also in Sultan Jan's camp. Lord Palmerston ought to send him there to undo, if he can, a little of the mischief we have to thank him for which we are now beginning to experience.—*Delhi Gazette June* 10.

IF we may believe current reports there is a general omnium gatherum of Lord Canning's friends the murderers and cut-throats escaped from 1857, in Sultan Ahmed Jan's camp. It is these scoundrels that have given themselves out to be prophets, and heavenly messengers, and that keep the whole country in a state of ferment by writing and sending their emissaries about. If we had an Agent in Dost Mahomed's camp he would not only most likely be able to get hold of some of these villains, but he would be able to get an accurate account of who is there, and who is not, an account that would be held trustworthy by the native population, and so dispel all these rumours and exaggerations. The Government must be fully aware of the necessity of having an agent there, but probably refuse to send one, because it is only through newspaper correspondence that they have derived any knowledge at all of passing events. Lord Palmerston disbelieves the story because his despatches told him nothing of it, (vide extract below). If the government had an agent there, it would be known that Ahmed Jan's army consists of rabble, and runaway rebels from Hindoostan, who have got there via Mecca.—*Id.*

AFTER the disturbances of 1857 the project of throwing down the fortifications of Delhi was much discussed. For a long time it was believed that Sir John Lawrence intended, or had strongly recommended, this measure being carried out. The present is a fitting time to revive the suggestion, and we accordingly draw the attention of Government to it. The whole of the city walls should be levelled and the ditch filled up, leaving the palace and fort the only parts protected by defences. The advantages of this are too obvious to need dilating on. It would probably have the effect too of making the place a great deal more healthy than it is at present.—*Id.*

With reference to the use of foreign silver in the Sreenuggur Mint, of the Maharaja of Jummoo and Kashmeer, which somewhat surprized us and which was mentioned in our issue of the 3rd June, we have the following from a friend at Umritsur:—"Your Kashmeer correspondent is in error as to the use of Prussian and Austrian 'Thalers' in the mint of the Maharaja. The coin chiefly melted down for conversion into the base Hurree Singhas and Sreenuggur Rupees (worth 10 and 8 annas respectively though of full weight,) and as he says correctly, obtained from the Punjab, is the Netherland dollar, a beautiful coin of nearly pure silver, known in the Umritsur market, as the Tippoo Shahaee Rupee. It comes from Bombay, and probably from Java in considerable quantities, merely on account of its purity and not from political reasons as you may perhaps imagine."—*Id.*

PUNJAUB.

THE steamer *Sutlej* arrived at Ferozepore on the morning of the 4th instant, and would have been there on the 1st, except for the water having fallen unexpectedly about two feet, after having previously risen; and the usual channels were therefore partly obliterated in some parts. The vessel brought up principally beer for the Commissariat Department, being the first arrival of this year's beer which has reached Ferozepore; though not the first that left Kurrachee. The whole of the beer is reported to have been delivered in first rate condition that the *Sutlej* brought up, and the saving in the ullage of the casks, the absence of losses of boats, the superior condition of the beer, and the fact of there not being a single bad cask on the voyage, are believed to compensate adequately for the larger cost of steam conveyance. Native boats moreover are very scarce at present and are hardly to be got. The progress of the *Sutlej* up the river to Ferozepore excited the most lively interest among the population on the river banks and a much larger amount of return freight has been offered from Kurrachee, than the Steamer and barge will be able to convey.—*Lahore Chronicle, June* 7.

WE observe that some of our contemporaries are alarmed at certain signs of what they regard as a vague and undefined disturbance of the native mind. It is well to listen attentively for the first sounds of an approaching storm, but those who do so must expect to be often misled by their own anxiety. For our own part, with the best sources of information, we see no cause for alarm in the present state of the political atmosphere. We are not disposed to credit the idle rumours of *gobemouches*, or the gossip of Bearers and Ayahs who delight in frightening their credulous masters and mistresses, when we remember how the teeth of our friends have been drawn by the reduction of the native troops, and the general disarming of the people. It was all very well when there were no British troops in the country; but we much doubt if the Mahomedans of the North West Provinces have any stomach for trying conclusions with the force available. In truth the bare notion is ridiculous, and can create uneasiness in the mind of no sensible man, though doubtless a transient distrust of our resources and security may be engendered in timid and unreflecting persons who remember the terrific shock which has been survived, and are keenly apprehensive of its recurrence, but forget the weakness, now passed away, which alone made that shock possible. We would have such persons proceed to the nearest European parade-ground, and take heart of grace.—*Id.*

INDIAN PRESS.

THE NEW CURRENCY NOTES.

(*From the Athenæum and Statesman, June* 5.)

A RECENT order of Government with respect to the new currency notes is a notable instance of that "halting between two opinions" so fertile in evil consequences. As doubt existed whether it was the desire of Government, that in all districts currency notes should, wherever and by whomsoever presented, be received in payment of Government dues, the Directors of the Bank of Madras communicated their opinions to Government that "an explicit intimation to that effect should be addressed to all Collectors, with instructions to convey the same to their subordinates, and to take the most effectual means to make the fact generally known throughout their respective districts.

The letter communicating the wishes of the Bank Directors to Government was referred to the Accountant General who "regrets that he is unable to give the proposition of the Directors his support." He is willing that the notes should be received in the Huzoor Treasuries, but objects to their being received in the Taluq Treasuries, because a very large number of the officers in charge of these Treasuries in this Presidency are unacquainted with the English, Persian and Hindee languages, in which only the value of the notes is expressed. Of forgery he has no serious apprehension, but he fears that the notes would be frequently received at erroneous values if the proposition of the Directors were to be fully carried out as suggested by them. The Accountant General concludes his remarks by suggesting whether it might not be advisable to stamp on the currency notes their values in the Telugoo and Tamil characters previous to their issue from the Mint, which would in some measure prepare the way for their free circulation throughout the Districts." The Government concurs generally in the views of the Accountant General but resolves to direct that the course recommended by the Directors of the Bank shall be adopted in all cases in which the officer in charge of the Treasury, whether Huzoor or Taluq, is sufficiently acquainted with English to obviate any risk of notes being received at erroneous values. The suggestion of the Accountant General as to stamping the notes with values in Telugoo and Tamil characters has been anticipated by the government.

Can anything be better adapted than this hesitating policy to create the very distrust that we profess to be so anxious to allay? The blunder of having issued the notes at all until they were made "suitable to the requirements of the Presidency" cannot now be recalled, but surely the government should hesitate to aggravate the error by discrediting its own promises to pay on such insufficient grounds as the above. It having been once determined that government notes should be issued, common sense, self-interest and self-respect, all demanded that the whole influence and prestige of government should be employed to procure for the notes that confidence without which they will be more a nuisance and an obstruction than an advantage to the trade of the country. And yet their circulation as legal tender has been confined to a very limited portion of the Presidency, and when the Directors of the Bank call attention to the ill effects of this limitation, an extension of the area is granted but with a proviso that goes far to neutralize all the benefits to be derived from the change.

Mr. Lushington innocently remarks that he is quite satisfied that no Bank or Mercantile Firm would be willing to accept the same risk under similar circumstances. The argument is an unfortunate one for his case, for certainly no Bank or Mercantile Firm would first issue its own promises to pay and then refuse to accept them on the grounds of the inability of the official of the said Bank or Mercantile Firm to recognize the values of its own notes. The real danger would be in *not* taking the risk whatever it might be; in *not* facilitating the circulation of the notes, and setting an example of confidence in them. Government however can afford to act on different principles. On the flimsiest possible pretences it throws discredit on its own notes. The consequences are easily foreseen. The notes will be received slowly and reluctantly by the people, and hence it will not improbably be argued bye and bye, that they are unsuitable to the country, and that their introduction was a mistake.

Mr. Lushington dwells timorously on all the risks that the Government undergoes in the matter of the currency notes. That there are risks cannot of course cr denied, but why quietly ignore all the advantages? On due consideration it was determined that it was desirable to introduce a paper currency throughout India, but instead of proceeding promptly and boldly to carry into effect an acknowledged benefit, we in Madras first issue the notes before they are "suited to the requirements of the Presidency" and then aggravate our blunder by throwing doubts on their safety, and even on the advantages of the measure. It is Mr. Lushington's opinion that "it would be well to watch carefully the results of the measure in those Districts where the notes have been made legal tender before extending its operation generally to all other districts as proposed by the Directors." What there is to watch for we are at a loss to imagine, except it be the blunders of the Taluq Treasury officials. It is admitted that no serious apprehension may be entertained on the score of forgery. What then *is* to be apprehended? If the officials were held accountable for any errors in receiving notes into the Treasuries we suspect there would be very few mistakes to register. A native is sharp enough when he is taking a note in payment of a debt to himself. Let him be compelled to be equally attentive when acting on behalf of the government, and the loss from this cause will be a mere bagatelle compared with the advantages of getting the notes quickly and widely into circulation. We reiterate our protest against this tortoise-like policy. From its slowness it derives a false semblance of security but in reality it tends to create the very evils that it appears to guard against.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. have on commission sale, a complete set of INSTRUMENTS for a brass Band, by Boosey, the whole of which are nearly new, (having been but recently purchased by the Officers of one of H. M.'s Regiments, that has lately been disbanded,) and are offered with other necessary accompaniments for a Band, at Rs. 700.

P. S.—The above are on view at their Fort Establishment.

Bombay, 7th June 1862.

NOTICE.

TO THE CLERGY AND TRUSTEES OF CHURCHES.—Landing ex *Mary Shepherd*, Tent (Sacramental Wine) at Rs. 29 per dozen. Apply at the Godowns of

LEGGATT & Co.

Bombay, 17th April 1862.

ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS RECEIVED ON 25th INSTANT.

		Rs.	As.
Home News	April 26 and May 3	1	0
Saturday Review	April 19 & 26, & May 3	1	14
Bell's Life	April 20 & 27, & May 4	1	14
Naval and Military Gazette	April 19 & 26, May 3	1	14
Weekly Freeman's Journal	April 19 & 26, & May 3	1	8
Weekly Dispatch	April 27 and May 4	1	4
Lady's Newspaper	April 26 and May 3	1	4
Railway Times	April 19 & 26, & May 3	1	14
Edinburgh News	April 19 and 26	1	0
Jackson's Woolwich Journal	May 1	0	8
Evening Mail	April 18 to May 2 (6 papers)	2	8

CHESSON & WOODHALL.

28, Medow Street, Fort.

HOPE HALL FAMILY HOTEL, MAZAGON.

NUSSERWANJEE SORABJEE & Co., who have taken a lease of this LONG ESTABLISHED FAMILY HOTEL, beg to return their best thanks to those Ladies and Gentlemen who have kindly patronised them during the past year, and who have been pleased to express their satisfaction with the accommodation and attention which they received at the Hope Hall.

NUSSERWANJEE SORABJEE & Co. can adduce no better recommendation for the continued support of the Public than such testimonials from the parties who have honoured them with their patronage.

The House, recently furnished throughout, occupies one of the most salubrious sites in Bombay, it is as well adapted for single parties as for families, and is most conveniently situated as regards the Fort, the Byculla Railway Station, and the open country. It is enclosed in a spacious compound, and surrounded by a good garden.

The table is the best procurable in Bombay, and no pains are spared to afford satisfaction in that and every other respect. A plentiful supply of the best Beer, Wine, and Spirits, are always on hand.

Parties visiting Bombay from up-country, and Passengers arriving by the Mail Steamers, will find the Hope Hall a most desirable and comfortable place of sojourn.

Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE finally beg to intimate that their charges are moderate, and that every effort will be made by them to secure the approbation of all parties who may honour them with their patronage.

Breakfast at 9 A. M., Tiffin at half-past 1 P. M., and Dinner at half-past 7 P. M.

Bombay, 29th August 1861.

THE LONDON HOUSE.

THORNHILL BROTHERS & Co. respectfully acquaint their Friends and the Public, that in consequence of the great depression in trade existing among the London and Geneva manufacturers, they have purchased for Cash a splendid lot of Gold and Silver Watches, Jewellery, &c., which they will sell at such prices as will ensure most decided savings to purchasers

They consist of Gold and Silver Watches by McCabe.
Gold and Silver Watches by Thornhill Brothers.
Gold and Silver Watches by Jones.
Gold and Silver Watches by Allen.
Gold and Silver Watches by Bennett.
Gold and Silver Watches by Benoit.
Doctor's Independant Seconds and Race Watches.
Ladies' Gold Watches by English and Geneva makers.
Gold Watches from Rs. 70 to Rs. 350 each.
Silver Watches from Rs. 20 to Rs. 170 do.
Children's Sterling Silver Presentation Mugs.
Children's Sterling Silver Knife, Fork, and Spoon in Morocco cases.
Sterling Silver Snuff Boxes Gold gilt inside.
Sterling Silver Enamelled Snuff Boxes Gold gilt inside.
Coral Charms mounted in Gold, Rupees 5 per set of Ten.
Best Plated Tea Services on Nickle Silver.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's best description of London made Courier Bags from Rs. 10 to 15.
Aluminium and Jet Jewellery in great variety.
Steel Spectacles, Eye Glasses, &c. &c.
English, French and American Clocks in great variety.
Small Round Tent Clocks without Pendulums.
Small Pocket Thermometers, Rupees 2, 3, 4 each.
All the above Watches are warranted to keep good time.
Thornhill Bros. & Co. manufactures to order in fine Indian Gold.

Alberts.	Gold Hoops for children's ears
Guards.	Wedding Rings and Guards.
Hair Guards.	Brooches.
Hair Rings.	Bracelets.

Watches made to order.

Old Gold and Silver, old Coins, Antiques, all kinds of Jewellery, Watches, Diamonds, Pearls, Coral, Plated Articles, &c., bought and taken in exchange.

Thornhill Brothers & Co., Practical Watchmakers, Jewellers, Opticians, and Engravers, and Direct Importers from London and Geneva.

Bombay, established 1851.

Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by remittance or reference for payment.

ALBERT, MEDICAL, AND FAMILY ENDOWMENT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1838.

HEAD OFFICES, 7, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON.

For the Assurance of Lives, and also for Granting Annuities, and Endowments.

Position and Progress of the Company.

The Accumulated Assets exceed	£650,000
The Subscribed Capital	500,000
The Paid-up Capital	145,000
The Annual Income from Life Premiums exceeds	250,000
The Policy Claims and Bonuses Paid to Claimants exceed	£1,000,000

The new business is progressing at the rate of about £30,000 per annum.

Chief Offices for Western India.—BRUCE LANE, BOMBAY.

Board of Management.

James Hunter, Esq., (Ewart, Latham & Co.,) Merchant.
Framjee Nusserwanjee, Esq., Retired Merchant.
R. Hannay, Esq. (Grey & Co.) Merchant.
Chas. F. Kelly, Esq., (Messrs. Kelly & Hore,) Solicitor.
Medical Officer.—DR. C. C. MEAD.
Solicitors—Messrs. Bickersteth & Cleveland.
Agents Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co.
Secretary—C. H. Ogbourne Esq., F. S. S., A. I. A.

Position of the Indian Branch.

The Accumulated Fund exceeds	Rs. 19,40,000
The Annual Income from Premiums exceeds	,, 7,50,000

The Premiums.

THESE were specially computed by Mr. Nelson, the Actuary, from data furnished under the authority of the Directors of the late Hon'ble East India Company in September 1847, with reference to his Report upon the state of the Bengal Military Fund, upon which he was then engaged: no other life Assurance Company has enjoyed similar advantages in this respect.

For the Assurance of Rupees 1,000 for the whole term of life, the rates with Profits, are as follows:—the Premiums for the non-participating Scale being about 10 per cent. lower.

Age.	Civil.						Military.					
	Half-yearly.			Monthly.			Half-yearly.			Monthly.		
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.
20	16	8	0	2	14	9	19	8	0	3	7	3
30	20	0	0	3	8	8	22	0	0	3	14	4
40	25	0	0	4	6	10	26	0	0	4	9	8
50	33	0	0	5	13	6	33	8	0	5	14	11
60	46	0	0	8	2	4	47	0	0	8	5	2

EXAMPLE.—*An Officer, aged 30, next birthday, may secure Rupee 10,000 to his heirs at his decease, whenever that may happen, by paying Rs. 220 half-yearly, or Rupees 38-15-4 monthly, to this Company: or on the without profit scale, Rupees 200 half-yearly, or Rupees 35-6-8 monthly.*

The Premiums for SHORT TERMS correspondingly moderate and particularly favorable for Military men.

The Profits

Are divisible every three years, a proportion equal to Five-sixths of the whole profits being at the option of the Assured, payable in Cash, added to the Policy, or applied in reduction of future premiums.

The next division will shortly be declared.

Guarantee Department.

In this department the Company guarantees the fidelity of individuals filling, or about to fill, situations of trust, where security is required for their integrity.

The Company's arrangements for the extension of the Guarantee System to India are not yet matured, but in the meantime proposals will be received and forwarded to London.

General Advantages.

These are fully stated in the Prospectus. The following may be noticed:—

Low rates of premium. Immediate reduction to English rates on the lives assured reaching Europe. Promptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Policy, or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly. Fifteen days of grace allowed. Medical Examiners remunerated for Reports. Policies indisputable. Assignment of Policies registered without charge. Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military Officers holding Civil appointments. Policies may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.

Every information as to the Constitution, Terms, and Conditions of the Company, will be supplied, and Forms and instructions to parties wishing to effect Assurance, will be forwarded free on applying to the Secretary.

Holders of Policies in the original companies should send them in for Conversion or Endorsement.

Active Agents wanted in important places where the Company is not represented. Applications should be addressed to the Secretary.

EWART, LATHAM & Co. Agents,
C. H. OGBOURNE, Secretary.

Bombay, June 1862.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.

28, MEDOW STREET.

New Books and New Editions.

RECEIVED BY THE STEAMER "BEHAR."

Market Harborough. Inside the Bar	3	12
The last of the Incas. By G. Aimard	1	8
Life and Letters of the Rev. H. Martyn, B.D. By the Rev. J. Sargent, M.A.	3	12
The Quiver; designed for the defence and promotion of Biblical Truth, &c. Vol. 1	3	8
Psychological Enquiries. Part II. By Sir B. C. Brodie	3	12
Essays on Scientific and other Subjects. By Sir H. Holland	10	8
The Old English Gentleman	1	8
Hugh Miller's Essays—historical and biographical, political and social, literary and scientific.	5	12
The Martins of Cro-Martin. 2 vols. By Lever.	6	0
Ellice; a tale. By L. N. Comyn	7	4
The Works of Thomas Hood. Vol. 2	4	8
The Book-hunter, &c. By J. H. Burton	5	12
Rev. R. Gleig's Life of Wellington	11	4
The Life of Edward Irving, Minister of the National Scotch Church, London. 2 vols. By Mrs. Oliphant	23	4
Journeys and Explorations in the Cotton Kingdom, &c. &c. 2 vols. By F. L. Olmsted	15	12
Burns' Poems and Songs. With Life, by Dr. J. Currie	2	4
Robin Hood: ballads and songs, &c. &c.	2	4
Melibœus in London. By J. Payn	2	0
Canada and the Crimea, &c. By Major Ranken, R.E.	5	12
Elements of Medical Zoology. By A. Moquin-Tandon. 124 Illustrations. Translated by R. T. Hulme, M.R.C.S.E.	9	8
Agnes of Sorrento. By Mrs. H. B. Stowe	5	12
The Queen of Hearts. By W. Collins	3	12
Graham on English Style, &c.	4	8
Angus's Handbook of the English Tongue	3	4
Dr. Smith's Smaller History of Greece	2	12
The Student's History of England. By D. Hume	4	12
Dr. Arnold's Lectures on Modern History, &c.	6	8
Martin's Illustrated Natural Philosophy, &c.	2	0
Wynter's Curiosities of Civilization	4	8
Fern Leaves from Fanny's Portfolio. 1st and 2nd series in one volume. By Fanny Fern	2	12
Beale's Illustrations of the constituents of Urine, &c.	5	12
Beale on Urine, Urinary Deposits, and Calculi	6	8
Key to Hunter's Arithmetic	0	12
Lea's Illustrated Byron	10	0
Kaye's Life of Lord Metcalfe. 2 vols.	9	0
Sketches of Rural Affairs. By Mrs. C. Tomlinson	1	12
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Ditto Ditto	2	8
Ditto Ditto	3	12
The Edinburgh Review for April 1862	4	8
The Quarterly Review for April 1862	4	8
Hart's Quarterly Army List for April 1862	6	12
Wilson' Anatomist's Vade-Mecum 1861	7	12
Carpenter's Manual of Physiology 1856	7	12
Kirk's Physiology 1860	7	12
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Tyler Smith's Manual of Obstetrics 1858	7	12
Royle's Materia Medica 1856	7	12
Gray's Anatomy	18	0
Guy's Physician's Vade-Mecum. By Dr. Hooper	7	12
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Mrs. Beeton's Book of Household Management Pp. 1112	5	12
Revd. A. R. Willmott's English Sacred Poetry of 16th to 19th Century	15	12
Illustrated Natural History—Mammalia. By Revd. J. G. Wood	13	8
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Underhill's The West Indies, &c.	6	8
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Shelton's The Historical Finger Post, &c.	2	12
Grattan's Beaten Paths and those who have trod them, 2 vols	15	12
Brief Notes of Sweden, Finlay, and Russia	3	12
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Timbs' Schooldays of Eminent Men	3	12
Bonar's Hymns of Faith and Hope	1	4
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——— Bills, Checques, &c. Ditto	0	12
——— Principal and Surety. By E. Lawrence. Jun.	0	12
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Bombay Gazette Office, 27, Apollo Street, Fort.

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READY MADE BOOT & SHOE WAREHOUSE
Just received ex *Vernon*—

		Rs.
Elastic	Patent Leather Boots	14 p. pair.
,,	French Calf do.	13 ,, ,,
,,	or Lace Brown Leather do.	13 ,, ,,
Lace	Patent Shoes	9 ,, ,,

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Price, 12 Annas per Bottle.

Apply to McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

J. & W. WATSON & Co.

SILK MERCERS, MILLINERS, FAMILY LINEN, CARPET, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN, feel much pleasure in acknowledging with thanks the constantly increasing patronage of the gentry of Bombay, and also of Outstations. They beg to draw attention more particularly to their MILLINERY DEPARTMENT, at this time complete, in every respect, and amply stocked with the richest Goods, Ladies desirous of giving orders for Millinery or Dress-making, are attended to by a First Class London Milliner, who has a number of experienced workmen, sufficient to enable her to execute Wedding or Mourning orders on the shortest notice.

The whole of the upper part of the House is now devoted to the Ladies' Department, the tailoring and Gentlemen's Outfitting having been removed to the Ground Floor, to make room for the greatly increased stock of Millinery, &c.

Ladies who may be unable to call to make a selection may safely confide their orders to the Firm, and rely on their receiving the best attention and being carried out with good taste, and the latest style of fashion.

Messrs. W. and Co. cannot give a full list of their stock as such a list would fill all the columns of the *Bombay Gazette*, they have every article, a Lady or Gentleman can require for Dress, and a variety of each article; they would, however, call attention to the following specialities in the Silk Department, every fancy Dress has been reduced, and Check-chene and other styles, usually sold at Rs. 3-12 and Rs. 4-8 are now Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 3-0.

Rich Flounced Robes, Rs. 125 for Rs. 75, a few reduced to Rs. 50.

Light Colors, suitable for Dinner or Evening Dress.

Plain Lyon's Glace, in every new color including the new Green, Magenta, Solferino, Azuline, Mauve, Maise, Grey, Lavender, Sky, Eugenie, Pink, Crimson, Scarlet, Drab, Violet, &c., these glaces, are in demand for the new style of Dress.

Rich Antiques, striped. Rs. 5.

Ditto ditto plain colors, same as Lyon's Glaces.

Rich White Glace, Watered Silk, Moire Antique; also Flounced Robes, and the new Brocaded Festoon Robe, and the new French narrow stripe Watered Silk for Weddings.

Black Silks, plain Gross de Naples, Glace Radsimere and Barathea, Gross Royale, and the Unrivalled "Crystalize."

Every color in Sarsnets, Silk Serges, Velvets and Plushes.

In the Miscellaneous Dress Department will be found the greatest variety of materials, including the richest Goods made in Grenadine, Mousseline-de-soie at greatly reduced prices; also Foulard Silks, very wide, 15 yards for Rs. 38.

Transparent Silk and Wool Checks, &c., Rs. 2-8 per yard.

Rich Chene ditto, Satin Stripe, Rs. 3-8 per yard.

Mottled Mohairs, 10 annas per yard.

Checked ditto, new colors 12 as. to Rs. 1-4 per yard.

Chene and Broche ditto, Rs. 1-0 to Rs. 2-8 per yard.

Black, White, and Fancy Grenadines, Rs. 1-12 per yard usually sold at Rs. 2-12.

All colors in small Stripe and Check Silk Gauze, French Bareges Rs. 20 to 40, richest and newest, a few of last season's reduced, Rs. 6 to Rs. 20; Warm Dresses for Ladies proceeding to Europe, in every new material and color; the best French Merinoes, in every color, Coburgs Alpacas, Norwich Lustres, plain figured Check Striped and Cross-over Challis; Plain French Llamas, Plain Bareges, black and colored; French Printed Muslins, new colors; striped, checked, trail, spot, cluster, and every possible style, from 8as. to Rs. 2 per yard; richest Flounced and other Robes, reduced Rs. 15 to 25; English Muslins from 4 annas and Robes from Rs. 6-8, fast colors; best Printed Cambrics 8as. to 12as; and Clan *Tartans*, all Wool, double width, Rs. 5-8 and Rs. 6-8.

SHAWLS AND MANTLES.

The new Grenadine Shawl, all Silk, without fringe, Rs. 18-8, all new colors.

Richly Embroidered Cashmere, trimmed with Spanish Lace

Colored Llama Long Shawls, beaded and Silk traced, Rs. 28.

Grenadine ditto, Magenta stripes, Rs. 28.

Barege Striped, bound with Silk, Rs. 28.

Do. Black, ditto from Rs. 28.

Long Wool Shawls, plain colors, Clans,

Shepherd and Fancy Plaids, Rs. 15 to 40.

Paisley and French Long Shawls, Imitation of Cashmere.

New Silk Mantles.

Plain Black Glace, from Rs. 15 to 50.

The Paletot Amazon, half fitting to the Waist; wide hanging Sleeves, richly trimmed from Rs. 35.

The "Paletot," "Burnous," and "Empress," of cloth, Cashmere, Grenadine—and other light materials, are special favorites, from Rs. 21.

The new Arab Burnous at Rs. 22-8, will be found useful and Ladylike.

New Paletot of thin Black French Cashmere; also Grenadine, with wide Sleeves, and pleated at the back.

The Garibaldi Shirt, is found to be indispensable, by Ladies going home, made in warm material; in thin Cashmere, and other textures; it is rapidly becoming a general favorite.

The Zouave Jacket and Vest in Black Glace and other materials richly braided, from Rs. 21.

BONNETS AND HATS.

New Paris Bonnets, in Crape, Tulle, and Lace.

The latest patterns in Crinolines, trimmed to order.

White French Leghorns.

White and Black Straw, all qualities.

Orders taken for any description of Bonnet.

Beatrice, Empress, Tudor, Egerton, the favorite Cleopatra, and other shapes in Straw Hats.

Ladies' Ventilated Riding Hats, in Felt, new shapes, for protection from the sun. The above trimmed in any style; two modes of trimming, are special favorites.

Boys' and Girls' Hats, all the new shapes in Felt, Crinoline, and Straw.

An immense variety of the newest and best French Flowers, Head Dresses and Bouquets for evening wear, also Bridal Wreaths—all colors in Ostrich and other Feathers.

New. Skeleton Crinolines, 20 to 40 springs every spring warranted.

Invisible, Braid, and Chenille Hair Nets.

Princess, and Scarboro Rolls for the Hair.

French Fans, suitable for presents Rs. 4-8 to 30.

Trimmings of every description.

Quilted Ribbons, all shades and widths; every width and color in Bonnet and Dress; trimming Ribbons.

FAMILY MOURNING.
Every requisite in stock, and orders executed on the shortest notice.

In the Domestic Department, will be found a large variety of Velvet Pile, Brussels and Kidderminster Carpets, new Druggets suitable for Bedrooms, first rate in style, of thick Felt, and impervious to damp, intended for the monsoon, Carriage, Couch, and Hearth Rugs, some magnificent Medallion Centre Carpets, English and French Furniture Chintzs of the first quality, and newest styles; Muslin, Leno, and Lace Window Curtains, 6 cord, Extra Twist, Mosquito Net, 3 yards wide; Cotton and Linen Sheetings, every width; Witney Blankets, from 1 yard to 3½ yards long; Toilet Covers all sizes; Table Covers, in superfine cloth and Velvet, Table Linen; D'Oyly's Napkins, Tray Cloths, Slips, and Table Cloths from 1½ yard to 9 yards long; also Damask by the yard, in pieces long enough for 200 persons; Union Damask for Couches, etc.

All Wool ditto, wide and narrow, all colors.

Flannels, wide and narrow, all colors.

Stout and fine Irish Linens from 12 as.

Watson and Co.'s Pure Longcloths, warranted free from any dressing, 40 yards Rs. 12-8.

Every description of Muslin, plain checked, striped or figured for Dresses, Linings, or any other purpose.

An entirely new stock of Hosiery bleached expressly for India, warranted not to spot, in Cotton,—Balbriggan, Thread Silk, etc.

Ladies Merino Under Vests and Dresses.

Childrens' Under Vests all sizes.

Ladies,' Gentlemen's and Childrens' Gloves in Kid, Doeskin, Silk, Thread, Cloth, etc.

A quantity of Kid Gloves spotted, Rs. 6 per dozen.

"SOMETHING NEW."

Kiss Me Quick, Wood Violet, and every favorite Perfume of the day.

Fragrant Oils, Pomades, Cosmetiques, Toilet Vinegar, Lavender Water, Eau de Cologne.

Ladies' Boots and Shoes, from the most celebrated Paris makers, at prices usually charged in Bombay for inferior Goods, viz. Kid Morocco and Prunella Shoes Rs. 2-8. per pair.

Boots from Rs. 2-8. to Rs. 8-8.

JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT.

Bracelets	from Rs.	60 to 600.
Rings	,, ,,	10 to 800.
Necklets	,, ,,	30 to 250
Ladies' Chains	,, ,,	50 to 300.
Albert do.	,, ,,	40 to 200.

Solitaires, Studs, Sleeve Links, Pins, Charms of the newest character; Lockets, Pencil Cases, Ear-rings, Silver Cups and Mugs, Sets of Knife, Fork and Spoon; an immense variety of the newest Goods in every branch of this Department. Discount 10 per cent. for *Cash* purchases in Jewellery.

J. & W. WATSON & Co.
FORT, BOMBAY.

Jewellers, Silk Mercers Hosiers, Glovers Milliners Family Linen and General Warehousemen, Hatters, Outfitters, Civil, Military and Naval Tailors

LEA & PERRIN'S CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Pronounced by Connoisseurs to be the "only good Sauce," and applicable to every variety of Dish.

Extract of a Letter from a Medical Gentleman at Madras, to his brother at Worcester, May, 1851.

"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their SAUCE is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made.'

EXTENSIVE FRAUDS.

L. & P. having discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with SPURIOUS IMITATIONS of their "WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE," the labels of which closely resemble those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances with the names of L. & P. FORGED; they have deemed it their duty to caution the public, and to request purchasers to see that the names of LEA & PERRINS are upon the *Wrapper, Label, Stopper, and Bottle.*

L. & P. further give notice that they will proceed against any one who may infringe upon their rights, either by manufacturing or vending such imitations, and have instructed their correspondents in the various parts of the world, to advise them of such infringements.

*** Wholesale and for exportation by the Proprietors, Lea & Perrins, Worcester, England; Crosse & Blackwell, and other Oilmen and Merchants, London.

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CHESSON & WOODHALL.

28, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, IN LONDON,

FOR FIRE INSURANCE AT HOME AND ABROAD.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000, *Sterling.*

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THE Directors have pleasure, in stating, that they are prepared to entertain proposals on nearly every description of Property in most parts of the world.

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The importance of the subject of insurance being now more fully understood and appreciated, it becomes indispensably necessary that every Company which undertakes to replace the loss occasioned by Fire should be enabled to show its undoubted ability to perform its engagements. As ample evidence of the standing and position of the MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, it may be stated that its subscribed capital is

Two millions Sterling

and that the capital already paid up and invested amounts to

Two Hundred Thousand Pounds.

Agents in Bombay,
W. NICOL & Co.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GRAEFENBERG'S COMPANY'S ALMANAC FOR 1862.

Office of the Graefenburg Company, No. 2 Bond St.. N. Y., January 1st, 1862.

IN presenting our Almanac for 1862 to our friends, we have thought more benefit would be conferred by arranging the ordinary diseases incident to this country and climate in alphabetical order, with a brief statement of the symptoms and remedies, than by writing extended notices of disease in general. It will be found the most comprehensive and condensed family medical guide in the world; and, as such, it is offered to the favorable attention of all families, with the conviction that it will prove an invaluable work to be preserved and consulted.

Acidity of the Stomach.

Known by risings after any meal, generally worse after breakfast and dinner, sour taste in the mouth, with, sometimes, slight degree of heartburn. *Remedy.*—One dose of three Graefenberg Vegetable Pills at night, followed by one pill every night for two weeks, or until the sensations are completely removed.

The Graefenberg Vegetable Pills have cured long-standing cases of indigestion or dyspepsia (weight on the stomach and chest; heaviness of the head, depression of the spirits; short breathing; shivering; nausea; heartburn; sour risings, and sometimes vomiting and purging). I have been laboring under dyspepsia for some *eight* years and am now quite well, only by the use of the Graefenberg Vegetable Pills.

T. D. GARDENER, *Fairfield, Iowa.*

Ague and Fever (Intermittent Fever.)

The symptoms of this fever are well known. Use the Graefenberg Fever and Ague Remedy according to directions accompanying the box. Soak the feet in hot water, and keep in a warm room, so as to induce perspiration. The Fever and Ague Pills will act gently upon the bowels and purify the blood, while the powder will act as a tonic and invigorate the system, thus enabling it to throw off the disposition to an ague attack, and the patient will find all trace of the disease rapidly removed.

Dear Sirs:—We hereby certify that we have submitted your Fever and Ague Remedy to a close inspection and scientific analysis, and have also tested its curative qualities in several cases of intermittent fever. We take great pleasure in saying that it has proved completely successful, and that it is a most skillfully compounded remedy. It must exert a most beneficial influence in all such cases; its tonic properties are immediate and highly salutary, and it is richly deserving the confidence of our brethren of the medical faculty and of the public.

SAML. H. MABREY, M. D., *New York.*
CHAS. W. REVILOAN, M. D., *Wis.*
WM. H. SIMMINGTON, M. D., *Illinois.*
THOS. J. JOHNSON, M. D., *Missouri.*
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JAMES T. MOTT, M. D., *Indiana.*
JNO. Y. TERRINGTON, M. D., *California.*
WM. Y. ASHTON, M. D., *Louisiana.*

Appetite, Want of.

Use one package of the Graefenberg Health Bitters according to directions. The stomach will be stimulated, the flow of the gastric juice accelerated, digestion will be regular, and a permanent and health appetite secured.

I have used the Health Bitters in my practice, and find them the most reliable tonic I can procure. In all cases where the patient feels unwell but cannot explain the symptoms, or, in other words, where there is only a slight weakening of the digestive organs, without any serious disease, the Health Bitters should be used at once. I have given them to persons who have been ailing for some time, and they are now much better than they have been for many years.

A. H. WHITE, M. D., *Battenville, N. Y.*

Asthma.

The feet should be immersed in warm and weak lye water, and warm herb tea must be drunk to promote perspiration. A dose of Graefenberg Vegetable Pills must be taken, and the patient must be kept quiet. A mustard plaster should be applied to the soles of the feet. Our space forbids any *extended* notice of this disease or its treatment; it is fully treated upon in the Graefenberg Manual of Health, page 102, and that work should be consulted by all means.

For several years I have been very badly afflicted with the Asthma. I have tried everything I ever heard of without relief. Being advised to use the Graefenberg Vegetable Pills, I did so without expecting any benefit but, to my surprise, they entirely relieved me. They must be taken whenever there is any change in the weather, in order to ward off an attack. I cheerfully and confidently recommend them to those who may be attacked.

AMBROSE HILL, *Wampsville, N. Y.*

The following Medicines are likewise available.—

		Rs.	As.
The Graefenberg Company's Marshall's Uterine Catholicon	Per Bottle	3	6
Graefenberg Vegetable Pills	,, Box	0	9
Consumptive Balm	,, Bottle	6	4
Fever and Ague Remedy	,, Box	1	2
Sarsaparilla Compound	,, Bottle	2	4
Graefenberg Pile Remedy	,, ,,	2	4
Dysentery Syrup	,, ,,	1	2
Health Bitters. The best tonic known	,, Pack	0	9
Children's Panacea	,, Bottle	1	2

Apply to McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD PROPERTY.

BY ORDER OF THE ADMINISTRATOR.

To the Estate of the late Dinshaw Hormusjee Patell, deceased.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 16th instant, at the residence of the late Dinshaw Hormusjee Patell, Esq., situate at Naigaum, the valuable Household Furniture, consisting of Tables, Chairs, Couches, Bedsteads, Presses, Cupboards, Side Board, Tea Poys, Tea Caddies, Liquor Cases, Side Tables, Swinging Cots, Glass and Crockery Ware, Chandeliers, Globe Lamps, Double and Single Branch Wall Shades, two Eight-day Clocks, a Silver Hunting Watch with Chain, a Time Piece, Pictures, Carpets, Books, Brass and Copper Cocking Utensils, a few articles of Jewellery, Wearing Apparel and a variety of other articles.

ALSO,

2 Phaetons, one Poney and Harness, a Cart with a pair of Bullocks.

No Catalogues will be published, and the Property will be on view from Friday the 13th instant.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE,
Auctioneer, Medow Street.

Bombay, 16th June 1862.

CRAWFORD & Co.,

ALL Goods purchased are at the risk of the purchaser from the time they are knocked down, and must be taken delivery of within five days from the day of sale, otherwise they will be sold on account of the purchaser, who will be responsible for all expenses and loss attending the sale. Interest at 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on all unsettled accounts or balances of same till closed.

No interest will be allowed on proceeds of sales or any balance thereof, which are not withdrawn on due date.

Goods paid for, and not cleared away within one fortnight from day of purchase will be sold off, and any balance remaining after deducting all expences will be held in account without interest.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 16th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms:—

700 Pieces Grey Shirtings.
800 ,, ,, Longcloth.
900 ,, ,, Madapollams.
1000 ,, ,, Jacconets.

A few Bales Mule and Water Twist.

3 Bales Foolscap and Printing Paper.

An assortment of fancy Jewellery, consisting of Rings, Brooches, Bracelets, Breast Pins, Earrings, &c. &c.

64 Barrels Salt Beef.

And on account of Abdoolhusson Goolamhusson and Samsoodeen Cassumjee, the first purchasers.

A quantity of Bath Bricks, an Invoice of 225 Cases Oilmanstores, by Robert Thur, Liverpool, ex Joshua, consisting of assorted Sauces, Pickles, Tart Fruits, Glass and Stone Jars, Table Salt and 1 lb. Tins assorted Jams.

ALSO,

5 Cases of New Books, comprising Holy Bibles, Common Prayers, Scientific Works, Novels, &c. &c.

THE CLIPPER YACHT "ECLIPSE."

ON SATURDAY, the 21st instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction at their Rooms in Marine Street the above beautiful Yacht, the winner of the several races in Australia, with her Mast, Yards, Sails and Anchor, &c., as she lies near Mazagon Bunder, she is about 15 tons burthen and Cutter Rigged.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 16th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will hold at their Rooms, their usual Auction, when they will also submit to auction at 2 P. M.

2 Shares in the Seventh Bombay Landable Society, particulars of which will be made known at the time of sale.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

COFFEE MACHINES.

A few of the above are on hand for sale in two sizes, at Rs. 25 and 21 respectively. They make Coffee free of dregs and sediment, and the process is most simple.

WINES.

Ginger Wine of Superior quality at Rs. 13½ per dozen.

CHERRY BRANDY.

Bernard & Co.'s finest Cherry Brandy—

In quarts	Rs. 12 per dozen.
In pints	,, 7-8 ,,

JOE MANTON.

A double Gun by Joseph Manton, complete in Case.

SHIGRAM.

A serviceable second-hand Palanquin Shigram. Can be seen any day after 12 o'clock.

ROPE AND SHEATHING FELT.

A small Invoice of Manilla Rope and Tarred Cordage, and patent Hair Sheathing Felt.

CRAWFORD & Co.

No. 3, Marine Street, Bombay, 16th June 1862.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & CO.'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., will submit to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms—

Few remnant pieces of Oil Floor Carpets.

Rolls of Drugget Carpettings.

Few dozens of Tart Fruits, Pickles, Sellery Seeds, Silk Parasols, Bronzed and Plated Hanging Argand Lamps, Lamps with Drops, Wall Shades, &c. &c.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

PARTICULARS of the Landed property belonging to the Estate of the late Jamsetjee Furdoonjee Paruck, Esq., deceased, to be sold in Two Lots by Public Auction, by Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., at their Auction Rooms, on or about the middle of June.

LOT No. 1.

Firstly—All that piece or parcel of Land or Ground, together with the Messuage, Tenement, or Dwelling House, and Buildings thereon, erected and built situate, lying, and being, at Borah Bazar Street, within the Fort Walls of Bombay, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Assessment under No. 16, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 456, and which said piece of Ground admeasures seven hundred and twenty-six square yards, be the same little more or less, and is bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by the Public Road, called Borah Bazar Street aforesaid, on or towards the West partly by an open piece of Ground devoted to charitable purposes, and partly by the house of Pallonjee Jamsetjee, on or towards the North by a Lane which now is, and at all time hereafter shall be used and enjoyed as a thorough fare, and on or towards the South by Lot No. 2.

LOT No. 2.

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of Land, or ground, situate with the Town Walls of Bombay, in a street commonly called or known by the name of Borah Bazar Street, containing by admeasurement Two hundred and Twenty-two square yards, or thereabouts, and is bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by the Public Road, Called Borah Bazar Street, aforesaid, on or towards the West by a place called Thanuck, on or towards the North by Lot No. 1, and on or towards the South by property belonging to Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Baronet, and which said piece of Land is numbered 455 in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue.

The Plans of the respective Lots and the Conditions of Sale, subject to which the same are to be sold, can be seen at the Office of Messrs. FAITHFULL AND KEIR, No. 5, Forbes Street, or at the Office of the Auctioneers, three days before the sale.

Lots may be viewed on application to the Auctioneers.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 16th June 1862.

MESS TENT.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., have just received for sale on commission, a MESS TENT of extensive dimensions, and in good order, at Rs. 400. It can be seen pitched near their Medical Hall, Byculla.

Bombay, 7th June 1862.

INFANT-REARING.

MISS MARTINEAU, who, like all philosophical ladies, has studied the matter thoroughly, says, that "in England alone, 40,000 babes die annually; and one-third more of that number grow up either idiotic, sickly, or deformed." The reason is evident, as Mothers, through inability to nurse their offspring, resort to the administration of baked flour, biscuits, tops-and-bottoms, or pap. The infant stomach cannot assimilate such crude preparations, and frequently rejects them; but still the nurse or mother continues them, under the hope of soothing the child. Internal inflammation takes place—eructations, diarrhœa, and consumption appear—and most frequently convulsions are induced which seal the infant's fate

The *Medical Times and Gazette*, conveys Dr. C. B. F. Routh's views on the same important subject, and his opinion of Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica Food, as adapted to obviate the mischief effectually. Dr. Routh is physician to the Samaritan Hospital for Women and Children. This learned and experienced practitioner says:—

"The human milk contains besides salt of lime, chloride of potassium. Now, in common with carbonic acid, this salt enjoys the peculiar property of dissolving carbonate of lime or chalk. An absence of it in the food, as in wheat bread, is very injurious to a growing child; hence, a child fed on pap for a time grows fat but the bones are soft; frequently it sickens, and fever, symptoms supervene. Amongst the vegetable substances, that which comes closest to milk in its composition, besides being more easily assimilated and strengthening, is, without doubt, Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica Food, containing both phosphoric acid in abundance, and chloride of potassium; it also includes casein, the same principle which is found in milk in its constituent parts. No wonder, therefore, that under its influence many children affected with atrophy (wasting away of the body) and marked debility, have completely recovered. I have given it with the greatest advantage in such cases; and, so far as I may judge from my own experience, practice fully carries out what theory, from a knowledge of its composition, led us to anticipate. It gives good muscle and strengthens the bones, restoring tone, and a healthy, regular action to the stomach and bowels, whether constipation or a relaxed state of the system is complained of."

C. B. F. ROUTH, M.D.

Packed in Bottles, with full instructions.

Sole Agents, Messrs. FRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE & Co., No. 1, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.

Printed and published for the Proprietor, by [illegible] at the *Bombay Gazette* Press, No. 1, [illegible] Buildings, Lower Colaba, and 27, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS:—LONDON: [illegible], 11 Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E.C.—PARIS: [illegible] & Co., Publishers, [illegible]